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## SPLIT THREATENS ADMINISTRATION'S REVENUE PROGRAM

Farm Bloc and Democrats May  
Combine to Defeat Pivotal  
Features of Administration's  
Plan, Especially Railway Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The revenue program of the Administration as embodied in the Penrose bill now pending before the United States Senate and accorded the right of way over all other legislation, was placed in jeopardy yesterday when it became known that a trilateral attack will be launched against it, with the probability that the opposing force will constitute a majority, if they succeed in forming a coalition.

It was not until the spokesmen of the farm bloc, which forced the pace in the first half of the special session and compelled the Republican leaders to come to terms on important measures, announced their opposition to pivotal features of the revenue bill yesterday that the situation developed serious aspects from the viewpoint of the Administration leaders. The champions of agriculture signified their intent to make their fight on three specific features of the revenue revision bill. They will oppose, first, the repeal of the excess profits tax; second, the reduction of the higher surtaxes to 33 per cent, and third, the retention in the new bill of any tax of all on transportation of freight or passengers.

At the precise moment that the farm bloc made known its purpose to secure modifications of the revenue program, Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, announced his intention of calling up his substitute sales tax bill today and to speak on it early next week. The Democrats are ready to meet the entire measure on the ground that it does little or nothing to reduce the normal taxation and they are, on the whole, in sympathy with the views of the farm bloc on the excess profits tax, on the surtaxes and on the transportation taxes.

Should the three elements in the opposition join issue there is little doubt that it would be in a position to defeat the program of taxation now proposed to the Senate. The farm bloc consists of about 25 senators of both parties. They are confessed insurgents; they have already given ample proof of their determination; there is therefore a possibility that the Republican leaders may attempt to conciliate them by making timely concessions, such as the repeal of the tax on transportation to which the agricultural element attaches first importance.

### Railway Tax an Issue

The fight against the transportation tax started yesterday when Charles L. McNary (R), Senator from Oregon, proposed an amendment repealing taxes on freight, passenger and Pullman transportation as of January 1, 1922. The revenue bill, which was passed by the House but discarded by the Senate, embodied this proposal. The Senate Finance Committee, however, decided to retain 50 per cent of the present transportation tax. The estimate was that this tax would produce about \$100,000,000 a year in revenue.

As the farm bloc is now concentrating its efforts on the reduction of railroad rates, its members are determined to make an issue of the tax; they believe that the tax hinders agricultural revival to a degree that is not compensated for by the sum which would come to the Treasury from the toll of freight and passengers.

Boies Penrose (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, may make a concession to the farm forces to the extent of repealing the railroad taxes as of January 1, 1922. This will place him and his sympathizers in the position where they must devise another method of realizing the revenue that would be lost. Senator Penrose would in all probability favor a three-cent stamp, a tax on bank checks and a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline. But here again he is placed in a dilemma, for the leaders of the farm bloc would in all probability fight against each and all of these proposals.

### Caucus to Be Held

William S. Kenyon (R), Senator from Iowa, who is leading the agricultural insurgents, will call a meeting of some time this week to determine the question of policy and the tactics to be pursued to secure the modifications desired in the revenue bill. Senator Kenyon and his colleagues are convinced that they have the strength to compel the abandonment of the transportation tax, but the extent to which the policy of doing away with the excess profits tax and the reduction of the higher surtaxes can be blocked, remains uncertain.

A poll of the Senate has already indicated that the McNary amendment commands a substantial majority. It is the first serious rift in the Administration plans. It means that instead of the revenue bill being passed in two weeks, most of the time until the expiration of the special session will be taken up with its consideration. This would probably mean that important measures, such as the railroad refunding bill and the bill for

the refunding of the national debt, may go over to the short session of Congress.

The importance of the action taken by the agricultural bloc lies, not so much in its opposition to specific features of the tax program, as in the fact that it demonstrates that the organization is not to confine its legislative activities to matters that are purely agricultural in character. More and more its activities are extending to all features of legislation.

The attitude it has taken on the excess profits tax, on the surtaxes and on the transportation tax, reflects the viewpoint of the farmers of the country, especially as represented by the most powerful of all the farm organizations, namely the American Farm Bureau Federation.

### Recommendations Followed

The program of the insurgents in the Senate summarizes views presented by the President by the spokesman of the Farm Bureau Federation when the House formulated its bill last August.

"The transportation tax should be the first to go," the statement to the President said.

On the excess profits tax and on the reduction of the surtaxes the federation said:

"The tremendous drive being made to get rid of the excess profits tax is made because it is generally acknowledged that the principles on which it is based are correct, and those interested are afraid that if once the government gets in shape to administer it efficiently they will never be able to have it repealed. The lowering of surtaxes is indefensible."

By way of recommendations the federation said, keep the excess profits tax, revise the administrative features and establish local boards of assessment and adjustment in each district. Establish authority to which cases can be referred for final adjustment.

Do not lower the surtaxes on individual incomes.

Raise approximately 75 per cent of the taxes from income and excess profits taxes and 25 per cent from consumption taxes.

When the financial condition of the Treasury will warrant the reduction of taxes, begin with those that will do the greatest good to the greatest number.

Take the necessary steps to stop the issuing of tax-free securities.

The agricultural bloc has apparently made this program its own.

## INQUIRY FOLLOWING RAYOLLE AFFAIR

Italian Ambassador at Paris Intimates That Officials Who  
Failed to Check Hostile Man-  
ifestations Will Be Punished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Count Bonin-Langari, Italian Ambassador at Paris, has been received by Aristide Briand, and although no communication has been issued it is understood that assurances were given that the incidents at Venice would not pass without inquiry and sanctions. The ambassador intimates that the Italian Minister of the Interior has dismissed the chief of police at Venice, who did not take steps to prevent hostile demonstrations against the French military mission headed by Marshal Fayolle, and that other functionaries are also to be punished.

There has been considerable reticence in France regarding these incidents, and it is only now that the details are being published. It appears that at Milan, Marshal Fayolle was hissed and French flags insulted in the street. At Venice, a single French flag was seen. The crowd refused to shout "Vive la France," and instead used other expressions. The mob surrounded Marshal Fayolle, who was compelled to take refuge, while the French Ambassador, Mr. Barrere, was rescued by French and Italian officers, General Dias addressing the crowd.

The incidents are attributed to the Fascists, and one statement, which is printed in France, is to the effect that there were German elements in the mob. Comments are now ample in French journals and the general sentiment is that the episode was somewhat exaggerated and must not be taken too seriously. The manifestations are regarded as the work of a comparatively small group of excited Nationalists. The "Matin," of course, attributes the responsibility to George Clemenceau, and insists that since his departure French policy has been entirely friendly to Italy.

Practically all the French observations are of a conciliatory character, and far from expressing resentment, they urge deeper amity and a better understanding between the two Latin countries.

### Austrian Financial Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The resignation of Dr. Ferdinand Graf, Austrian Finance Minister, is expected to have effect in a fortnight. It is due to the non-success of his visits to London and Geneva in order to obtain credits for Austria. Advance credits have arrived, but the government dare not publish the amount—\$400,000—which is described as ridiculous. It is the amount of Austria's deficit for one week only.

## RECORD OF SPANISH EXPLORER FOUND

Narratives of the First Leaders to  
Enter California From South-  
east Are Discovered in Old  
Mexican Private Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Announcement is made here by Dr. Herbert B. Bolton, professor of American history at the University of California and director of the Bancroft Library, of the discovery in Mexico City and Guadalajara, Mexico, of the records of Juan Bautista de Anza, first of the Spanish leaders to enter California from the southeast, and of Padres Font and Garcés, who followed de Anza westward to the Pacific coast of northern California, in the last years of the eighteenth century.

These long-lost records fill a link in the history of the Spanish conquest and settlement of the New World thought to be forever broken, are in the form of the diaries of de Anza, Font and Garcés, written by themselves and by their clerks, according to the statement of Dr. Bolton. Under the direction of Dr. Bolton, and of Dr. W. C. Paden Jr., principal of the Lincoln School of Alameda, California, these diaries are being translated. They tell the complete and detailed story of the de Anza expedition from the old Presidio de Tubac, near Spain's northernmost outpost in America, across two mountain ranges and the Colorado desert in 1775 and 1776. Ever since the United States came into possession of California, efforts have been made to learn the story of this expedition, which, pressing ever northward in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, at last led to the discovery of the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and San Francisco Bay.

### Libraries Hid Secret

Up to this summer, however, all these efforts have been futile, and the story of the discovery and settlement of this region by de Anza and his Spanish followers from Old Mexico has been a blank. At best, the history of Spanish conquest, settlement and rule on the Pacific coast has been very incomplete, and that period of it covering the time in which the Thirteen Colonies were busy winning their freedom on the Atlantic coast, especially so, but these discoveries by Dr. Bolton make complete the missing chapter. After the finding of the diaries, hid in some very old private libraries in the capital and in the second largest city of Mexico, Dr. Bolton, Dr. Paden, C. W. Neff and Frederick Clark have been investigating de Anza—that is to say, they have been following his trail through California, across the deserts of Arizona, and down into Mexico, to his starting point at the once strong Spanish fort of Tubac. Now they have virtually completed the retracing of his steps, the authenticity of the diaries is established, and several chapters of history are being added to the romantically thrilling days.

While the diaries are not translated, and completion of the translation will not be made for some time, owing to the delicate condition of the paper on which they are written, and the difference between the Spanish of those days and the same language of today, enough has been read from them to show that their complete translation will change in a number of important points the generally accepted history of the movements of the Spanish explorers and adventurers of that time in California, and of the foundation of the presidios, the building of the missions, the attitude of the Indians, and the general life followed by the Spanish immigrants in their new surroundings. Not only are these diaries of great value historically, but they are of great value sociologically, as depicting the life at the end of the eighteenth century in what is now California, and in preserving word-pictures of the life, habits and costumes of the Indians whom the Spaniards encountered in this section.

### Search for a Trail

According to as much of these diaries as has been translated, the object of Juan Bautista de Anza's 1200-mile march northwestward from Tubac was to find a trail by which supplies and men could be sent through to the support of Portola, the military head of the Spaniards in California, and Junipero Serra, the religious head. With this object in view, de Anza, selecting a body of the best men in his command at Tubac, set out in 1774 without maps, guide or knowledge of the country, or the Indian tribes he would meet, to march more than 1000 miles, over desert and mountains, to the Pacific Ocean. Portola, who had been sent to establish a garrison on what is now Monterey Bay, had missed his objective, but had found the peninsula on which San Francisco now stands, and had seen the Golden Gate. More accurate in his directions than Portola, de Anza eventually, after a year of travel, battles with Indians, and long marches with scant food supplies, came out on the mainland shore of San Francisco Bay, the first white man, so far as is known, to look across that bay, and out through the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean, a description of which, sent back by Portola, had inspired the victory in Mexico to order the de Anza expedition.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Japan is pressing for an early reply from China. Her insistence springs from a desire to dispose of the Shantung issue before the Washington Conference takes up the Pacific and armament problems. On China it makes little impression. Asked for an explanation of her delay, Peking merely ascribes it to internal domestic causes, but it is known that she is being advised to withhold her answer and to ventilate her grievances in Washington. Divided by internal strife, she is united in her demand that the Shantung railway and mining rights shall revert to her. Meanwhile, Tokyo is preparing for the Conference and has appointed the men who are to represent her there.

So as to prevent the conflict on the Albanian frontier from spreading, the Council of Ambassadors has been urged either to hasten its decision as to the line dividing Albania from Jugo-Slavia or to establish a neutral zone into which entry shall be forbidden to the armed forces of either side. Concurrent with this proposal has come an appeal to Albania from Lord Robert Cecil to accept whatever decision the council arrives at.

Bavaria is to raise the state of siege which was declared under the vote of the Reichstag. A vote to this effect has been taken in the Diet. The decision is regarded as a victory for the democratic parties and is increasing expectations as to the nature of the Chancellor's speech on measures to protect the Constitution, which is to be delivered in the Reichstag tomorrow.

No national scheme has yet been evolved to cope with the unemployment situation in the United Kingdom, but some practical form of relief is expected soon from the investigations of the cabinet committee, which has had the matter in hand. Numerous proposals have been brought forward. Two of them that find favor in the eyes of Sir Alfred Mond are a modification of the government's export credit scheme, to allow for financial assistance being given to stimulate trade and provide for the reclamation of land, and the development of roads.

Assurances are understood to have been given by the French Government that the incidents at Venice will not pass without inquiry and suitable penalties.

Aristide Briand, in an account of the negotiations between the Allies for the raising of the economic sanctions in the Rhineland, says the customs cordon will be abandoned after Saturday and will be substituted by an allied control on the German frontier to prevent a boycott of French goods.

Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, in opening the election campaign in western Canada with a speech at Portage la Prairie, promised, if returned to power, to establish a voluntary grain pool in which the farmers could pool all their grain against a cash advance and participation certificates.

A combination of the farm bloc in the Senate and the Democrats, to defeat the pivotal features of the Administration's revenue bill, particularly the transportation tax, the proposed repeal of the excess profits tax, is threatened. Senator Kenyon is to call a meeting of the agricultural forces at the end of this week to outline their position more definitely.

President Harding was assured by Senator Lodge yesterday that the opposition of a faction of Democrats, said to be led by Woodrow Wilson, former President, would not long delay the ratification of the pending treaties between the United States, Germany, Austria and Hungary. It is said that Senator Underwood, minority leader, and Senator Hitchcock, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, favor ratification.

Proceeding under authority of the Transportation Act of 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared, under direction of Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, a tentative plan for the consolidation, into 19 systems, of the railroads of the United States. The effort is to equalize and stabilize rates within the different zones.

Preliminary discussion at the unemployment conference committee sessions in Washington, District of Columbia, yesterday indicated the lines along which recommendations will run. The problem, according to some, is a community one which needs merely cooperation from the state and national governments. The relative value of private and public employment agencies was discussed, and the former were strongly condemned.

Original records of Juan de Anza, first of the Spanish leaders to enter California from the southeast, have been discovered in Mexican libraries, where they had long been lost. The diary recounts in minute detail an expedition in 1775 from Spain's northernmost outpost over two mountain ranges, which led to the discovery of the San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay.

## AMBASSADORS GET LEAGUE'S SUPPORT

Jugo-Slavs and Albanians Coun-  
seled to Accept Whatever  
Verdict May Be Rendered in  
Their Frontier Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although the Jugo-Slavian Government at Belgrade still denies responsibility for the ultimatum which was delivered to the Albanian frontier representatives, it is pointed out by the Albanian Government that it little matters whether or not Belgrade is actually responsible. The fact remains that the Albanians were ordered to evacuate certain points on pain of forcible expulsion. The refusal to accept the Serbian ruling on a matter which was already in the hands of the Council of Ambassadors, and on which Albania had made an appeal to the Council of the League of Nations, has resulted in severe fighting, in which both sides have suffered considerable losses.

The subject has been brought up before the Council of the League and has resulted in the delegates from the respective countries accusing each other of being the aggressor. Ascertaining where the blame actually lies is of course of little consequence compared with the vital necessity of separating the combatants before the fighting spreads, and conceivably causes a worse conflagration. This, it is considered, can best be effected by the Council of Ambassadors hastening their decision in regard to the frontier line, or, failing that, by establishing a neutral zone into which the armed forces of either side shall be forbidden entry.

### Four Members Fail to Vote

Meantime both sides are being counseled to accept the Ambassador's decision, no matter whom it favors. It is confidently expected that the Belgrade Government will be able to bring sufficient influence to bear on the military party to enforce the withdrawal of the Serbian forces, even though they may be, as claimed, irregular.

Lord Robert Cecil at Geneva informed the disputants that three impartial members had been appointed by the League to carry out a complete investigation of the incidents immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and it was much for the spirit in which the League's decisions are held that his statement should have been received with cheers. These three members, it is understood, will also proceed into Albania to see that the decision of the Council of Ambassadors is carried into effect.

Lord Robert Cecil also proposed a resolution that, "Recognizing the sovereignty and independence of Albania as established by her admission into the League, the League recommends Albania to accept the forthcoming decision of the Conference of Ambassadors," which after a lively discussion was adopted, all the members voting except France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and Greece.

### Charges Against Serbs

Meantime the Albanian delegation to the League stated that the Serbs are concentrating in great force on the Soutar front, and are ready to invade the town. Serbian troops, they continued, are operating under the command of General Nitro, and are using guns of heavy caliber. The Albanians claim to have taken machine guns, rifles, and prisoners. The Serbs are stated, according to a report issued from Tirana, to have reached a point five miles west of the town of Aras, burning everything as they go. The Albanian losses are stated to have been heavy.

### Bavaria Becoming Democratic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Besides raising the state of siege in Bavaria, the result of the voting in the Bavarian Diet regarding the compromises with the federal government proves plainly that Bavaria is returning to a democratic era. Only the extreme Right and Left form an opposition under Mr. Lerchenfeld's tactful guidance. A coalition extension may be expected, as the majority Socialists are supporting the new Prime Minister.

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## JUSTICE DISMISSES THE SALSBERY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California — The case against James W. Salsbery and wife, held on a charge of failure to provide medical attention for a minor child and manslaughter, was dismissed yesterday by Channing Pollette, Justice of the Peace, in the county of Los Angeles. In his decision the Justice stated that he found from the testimony that the defendants had used legal, lawful means of healing disease and that there was, therefore, no violation of Section 270 of the penal code of California.

The deputy district attorney who was trying the case called to the stand a son of Mr. and Mrs. Salsbery, upon which action Judge Robert Clarke, counsel for the defense, remarked that the district attorney would convict mother and father if possible on their own child's testimony.

In summing up the case before the jury, Judge Clarke cited several decisions to uphold the fact that prayer is a medical attention.

Following the dismissal of the case, Judge Clarke made the statement to the effect that "this is a substantial victory for Christian Science, and will probably end the efforts of the district attorney to pursue the matter of attempted prosecution under this act."

The district attorney's office issued the following statement: "It is the belief of the district attorney that the justice of the peace, Channing Pollette, had an entire misconception of the law which governed this case."

## SAFEGUARDING THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

Reopening of Reichstag to Be  
Followed by Debate on Presi-  
dent's Emergency Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Reichstag reopened yesterday. The House was decorated for the first time with the new German colors, black, red and gold, which is to be the custom in the future.

The House was fully assembled today. Interpellations concerning the Oppau explosion will occupy the chief place in the discussions. Tomorrow a no-sitting order will be issued by the Committee for Foreign Affairs to discuss the German-American peace treaty, which will occupy the House briefly on Friday.

Much expectation is built upon the Chancellor's speech and the great debate on Friday upon the President's regulations of August 29 regarding measures for the protection of the Constitution. Numerous interpellations will be made in this connection. After this debate, the Reichstag again adjourns till the third week in October. It is anticipated that by then the new tax bills will be ready for discussion.

The seniority committee of the Reichstag is proposing a Saturday and Monday every fortnight on which to omit sittings, in order to permit members to take time for home affairs. It is intended also to have one day in the week free.

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### Japanese Delegates

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa One of  
Three Named to Attend Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

It was announced by the State Department yesterday that advices had been received from the Japanese Government of the designation of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy, and Baron Kijuro Shidehara as delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Pacific and Far East questions. Although only three were announced it is possible that they may be added to later, if the Japanese Government decides that its interests require representation of greater numerical strength.

The secretaries announced yesterday are also distinguished men: Masanao Hanhara, Vice Foreign Minister; Tsuneo Matsudaira, chief of the American and European section of the Foreign Office; Dr. Kiroku Hayashi and Taro Takao, counsellors of the Foreign Office. There are also included in the delegation 18 additional men from the Foreign Office, three

## CHINA LOATH TO DISCUSS SHANTUNG WITH JAPAN DIRECT

Latter Represented as Anxious  
to Reach Settlement of the  
Question Before the Wash-  
ington Conference Begins

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As the date for the opening of the Washington Conference draws near, there is noticeable anxiety in official circles as regards the outcome of the present endeavors on the part of Japan to settle the vexed question of Shantung by direct negotiations with China. Until some mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached between Tokyo and Peking, it is considered that little practical headway can be made with the important discussions regarding the limitation of armaments.

The Japanese Government has clearly indicated its earnest desire to have matters in the Far East cleared up and settled, by the concessions offered in the recent note delivered by the Japanese Minister in Peking, China, on the other hand, while frankly admitting that the substance of the note shows a marked advance in the recognition of China's rights in China, still hesitates to enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese Government. Whether this reluctance is the result of past experience or merely due to an unavoidable delay in obtaining an expression of public opinion it is impossible to say, but it is evident that Japan suspects that a deferred reply is not altogether involuntary, for the Japanese Minister in Peking has called upon the Chinese Foreign Minister, urging with great insistence an early reply to the Japanese proposals, particularly as regards Shantung. Failing an immediate reply, the Minister stated that the Japanese Government would reserve to itself the decision as to its future course of action.

Though the Chinese Government ascribes the delay to internal domestic causes, it is well known that popular opinion in China regards a settlement by direct negotiations as most undesirable, and in many quarters influence is being brought to bear in order that the whole matter may be fully aired at the Washington Conference. Confidence is felt among Chinese public officials that if the matter could be placed before the Conference the sovereignty of China in Shantung and elsewhere would be upheld not only in the letter but in the spirit also.

Whatever may be the underlying causes of the present strife in China, manifesting itself as faction fights between the north and the south, on this subject China stands solid—that the Shantung mining and railway rights, likewise other interests formerly leased to Germany, should revert to the country from whom they were obtained, and that no one else has any right to them. China, it is pointed out, has in some respects been treated as an enemy country in that her territory has been disposed of without her sanction, and there seems little doubt that her unassailable attitude will undergo little alteration and that her contention will be maintained that there is no Shantung question to discuss.

Other concessions that Japan has made are all very well in their way, but it is considered, notwithstanding this, that nothing can make up for the valuable mining and railway rights which Japan claims in her territory of Shantung. Furthermore, it is felt that the signatories of Versailles Treaty should give this very important matter their full consideration if the Washington Conference is not to prove a failure at the outset.

Until the Far Eastern question, which in effect resolves itself into China's right to assert herself as a sovereign and independent nation, is settled, there can be little peace in the east and less hope as regards a satisfactory solution of the disarmament question.

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representing the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Navy and seven other departments.

It was learned yesterday that the American delegates would confer at an early date. All are at Washington except Elihu Root, and he has notified his fellow delegates that he will be here within a few days. Charles E. Hughes and Mr. Root have had several conferences lately and while it was understood that they talked chiefly of the circumstances attending the effort of the Administration to have the German peace treaty ratified, that in itself is linked up closely with the objects of the Conference to be held in November.

As an index of the relationship between the treaty and the Conference it is known that the Administration is growing increasingly eager for favorable action on the treaty. No one who understands affairs here doubts that the Secretary of State would have preferred to have had it accepted without reservations. He made the best of the reservation that Mr. Borah imposed, however, making it necessary to include Congress in the control of appointments of Americans to international commissions. The fact that it is of the greatest importance for the United States to have a representative on the Reparations Commission is not disputed. It is not stated that such representation is needed for any specific purpose, but with economic and financial affairs as they are in Germany today and the outlook for the future what it is, there is no need to speculate about the reasons for American representation on such a commission. If Germany should default on her payment next March, for example, the United States would need a protection that she could not have otherwise than through representation on the Reparations Commission.

It is freely said in well-informed circles in Washington that it was only because of the reluctance of President Harding to come to an open difference with Congress, the more so because he like other Republican senators was committed to reservations to the Versailles Treaty, that the Secretary of State did not press for such action by Congress as the country stands in need of, prompt ratification of the treaty and no reservations to stand in the way of the most effective method of dealing with the international emergencies as they arise. The specter of "entangling alliances" is again being shaken in the face of the public, but the curious thing is that the Administration which owes its existence in great part to its previous use is now being entangled and itself by it. It is asserted that the American public understood the importance of the United States being represented on the Reparations Commission it would support the Administration in demanding that Congress act accordingly. The trouble is that Mr. Hughes is not free to act without the support of Mr. Harding and that the President, aside from the reluctance of the Executive to interfere with Congress, is in a delicate position.

For many reasons, the appointment of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, to head the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference must be accounted a peculiarly statesmanlike one. Not only is the family of Tokugawa, which ruled Japan for over two and a half centuries, through the famous shoguns, still one of the most influential in the Empire, but its present head, Prince Iyesato, is justly regarded as one of Japan's most able statesmen. Educated largely in England, and generally well traveled, Prince Tokugawa has, for years, been regarded as a kind of sheet anchor in times of stress, and while his advice has again and again been sought and always freely given, he has always refrained from taking any action which might be construed as an effort to regain that power which his father, the last of the Shoguns, finally resigned into the hands of the Emperor in 1868.

Prince Tokugawa's appointment clearly indicates a strong desire on the part of the Japanese Government to lift the whole question of the Washington Conference, as far as possible, out of the region of domestic politics. The Hara Government is a distinctly democratic government, using that word in a very restricted sense. Mr. Hara is the first commoner to hold the office of Premier, and although Prince Tokugawa has been called the "democratic aristocrat," there can be no doubt that he represents the aristocratic element, and the whole influence, not altogether without its usefulness, lying behind the idea of the older statesmen. When this has been said it is not to be supposed that Prince Tokugawa is either a reactionary or a militarist. All his political and social conduct would point quite definitely in the other direction.

His appointment is an interesting compliment to that of the other two delegates, Vice-Admiral Kato and Baron Shidehara. Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, has had a long naval experience, and may be expected to bring to bear upon the disarmament discussions in the Conference a wealth of expert knowledge and practical experience. Baron Shidehara is an able diplomatist, whose experience in the Foreign Office at Tokyo, combined with considerable diplomatic service in various countries, place him in a peculiarly favorable position to advance and assist his colleagues in regard to many diplomatic details with which they might not be familiar.

Louis Loucheur to Be Delegate  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Louis Loucheur, according to present arrangements, is to accompany Aristide Briand to Washington besides Albert Barraud. The Premier will not be absent more than a month in all. He has renounced the project of traveling by an ironclad and will probably take the Atlantic liner Savoie, which leaves Harre on October 22. He hopes to stay two weeks, and

will return by the steamship Paris before the end of November. No definite decision has been taken as to who will replace him after his departure, but the choice appears to lie between Mr. Loucheur and Jules Jusserand.

Australian Leader Returns  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday).—William M. Hughes, on his return to



YELLOW SEA  
Map showing the strategic importance of the Yellow Sea and the Japanese lines of communication.

Japan's struggle to hold on Peking. Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Yellow Sea and the Japanese lines of communication.

Melbourne today, said an unofficial Australian representative at the Washington armament limitation Conference was like a man "presenting himself at the gates of heaven without a ticket." The Premier foreshadowed a reciprocal tariff between Australia and France as a result of his discussion with the French Ministers.

## LECTURE BUREAUX AID DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of more than 10,000,000 people were present at the last meeting of the newly formed National Council on Limitation of Armaments, which is composed of one representative of each national organization favoring such limitation, according to Miss Christina Merriman, temporary chairman of the council. Headquarters have been opened in Washington and Frederick J. Libbey of the Friends Disarmament Committee installed as secretary.

"The Lyceum and Chautauque Association has agreed to have every lecturer on every circuit devote five minutes of every lecture period to a talk on limitation of armament, the council to furnish material for these speeches," said Miss Merriman. "We are also to supply speakers on this subject for the newly formed Inter-collegiate Liberal League, which plans to send speakers to every college in the country during the month of November, and to take referenda on outstanding questions."

"The National Education Association will cooperate with us by spreading reduction of armament propaganda throughout the schools and will have the teachers give talks on the subject to all the children and then give the 20,000,000 school children literature to take home to their parents."

"We are planning to raise a budget of \$50,000 for headquarters activities, also we are organizing a publicity committee of well known writers and men qualified by their knowledge and understanding of international affairs. This committee will attend the Conference and keep a close watch upon all the newspapers to see that they bring out clearly all the salient points. If they find that this is not being done, or that reports are inaccurate, they will go to the editors and bring pressure to bear to have the proceedings of the Conference made clear to all."

"The various groups urging reduction of armament are working together in the utmost harmony and with great enthusiasm. It is hoped to establish a state clearing house in every state, for the object of the council is to organize and to make articulate the demand of the people that the Conference achieve the purpose for which it was called."

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Conference Committees Indicate Results of Study—Problem Is Called a Community One—Private Work Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

As a result of their study of some of the phases in the background of the present lack of employment, several of the committees of the unemployment conference now in session gave an indication yesterday of the character that their recommendations would take.

The Committee on Transportation, it was learned, would recommend that legislation on railroad refunding legislation should stipulate that the \$500,000,000 allowed should be expended for equipment and other means of providing employment. The Committee on Mines and Mining will recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority to regulate rates on seasonal coal and the Committee on Shipping that all shipping activities be centered under one head.

Open hearings were held in the subject of private and public employment agencies yesterday. Acting apparently with regard to the wishes of the Administration, none of the witnesses advocated increased appropriations to enlarge the scope of the federal employment service. It was thought that the largest degree of usefulness might be attained through further development of public state and municipal agencies, with cooperation along interstate lines by the federal agency. It was agreed by most of the witnesses that private unemployment agencies are undesirable because they do not meet the needs of the worker who has no money with which to pay for their services and who is the most in need of assistance.

State Bureaux  
State employment bureaux have proved their value in the case of Massachusetts, the committee was told by Russell F. Phelps, director of the Massachusetts public employment bureau. The success of three state offices in placing workers, at a per capita placement cost of \$1.11 as opposed to the \$14 per capita cost quoted by private agencies, indicated, he said, that public offices have a place in the community and should be continued. Mr. Phelps put before the committee as an emergency measure that had proved its worth in Massachusetts the use of preferred lists by all public employment bureaux, giving the first chance at open positions to heads of families and those out of work for a long period.

Francis I. Jones, director of the United States Employment Service, declared "against any emergency appropriation for extending the work of the service, which consists mainly of developing coordination between the state bureaux and in collecting data on unemployment sudden 'overnight' expansion would not be desirable, he declared.

The passage of legislation completely abolishing all private agencies was urged by William C. Roberts, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. The federation is heartily in favor of public agencies, he said, and believes that enlarging their scope of action would do much to relieve the present situation.

Community Problem  
John P. Jackson of Pennsylvania, who acted during the war as chief of the Labor Bureau of the American Expeditionary Force, protested against centralizing any more activities in Washington and declared that unemployment was a community problem and should be left to the communities to deal with. In an emergency he thought that it might be all right for the federal government to take action and to utilize the services of private and state agencies, but for permanent purposes it should be regarded as a community affair and that ought to be emphasized. He was opposed to any such legislation as the committee until the Washington Council of 1919 where the government could go into any State and impose agencies and the conditions under which they could operate.

Mr. Jackson said he had information that a certain corporation was planning to force labor to accept a wage of 17 1/2 cents an hour. That is not a living wage and the power and influence of the government should be used against it. There are, however, profiteers in labor and material and there can be no prosperity until they are done away with, he asserted.

Unemployed Champion Appears  
The appearance of Urbain J. Ledoux, self-appointed champion of the unemployed of America, before the Committee on Employment Agencies was one of the dramatic incidents of the day.

Mr. Ledoux, whose activities in behalf of the unemployed of New York and Boston have brought him into public notice recently, and who came to Washington on Monday to see President Harding and Herbert Hoover, stood before the committee composed of industrial heads and Labor representatives, in the role of "defender of the poor."

He claimed a varied experience as American consul at Prague, expert in foreign trade for commercial organizations in Philadelphia, field secretary of the World Peace Foundation, director in the eastern division of the unemployment service in New York City, and lecturer on commerce and political science.

before now. The army of the unemployed, who are facing a winter of deprivation are the responsibility of the whole country."

Federal unemployment agencies, said Mr. Ledoux, could do much for migratory unskilled labor, which constitutes the greatest problem in the large cities. Private agencies, he asserted, could not be sufficiently stimulated. "They are devouring Labor," he declared.

## WOMEN JOIN ON ARMAMENT ISSUE

State-Wide Sentiment for Limitation of Armaments Is Joint Aim of State Organizations—Commend President's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Plans looking to the mobilization of a state-wide public sentiment of the issue of reduction of armaments were considered yesterday at a meeting of leaders of state women's organizations called by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Presiding at the meeting, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird urged the importance of joint effort among the organizations in focusing attention on the aims of the coming Conference and the observations that are to be held in connection with its convention.

The committee considered, and adopted as executive officers of their organizations, a resolution on limitation of armament to be forwarded to President Harding. This resolve will be submitted to the various associations for approval, but it already virtually bears the stamp of that approval.

"Efforts to bring about peace between nations have been made at different times for centuries," the resolution says. "Nations have been assembled, ways and means discussed, treaties and alliances made, without avail."

First Conference  
"Now is the first time the great nations are asked to meet together to consider specifically the limitation of armaments, the only means towards a stable peace. It is most proper that the peoples of the world shall acclaim their approval, interest and hopes. Therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the women of Massachusetts commend our President for the high stand he has taken in calling a conference of the great nations to consider the limitation of armaments; express our firm conviction that an agreement among all nations to adjust the manufacture of all material for naval and military purposes to a definite limit is the first and most effective step to abolish warfare and to relieve the staggering burdens imposed thereby; and assure him of our sympathy and support, and our prayers that he will not be content until definite results are accomplished."

Discussion of details to be incorporated in a program for work for limitation of armament until the Conference meets, emphasized the importance of adjusting the manufacture of all material for naval and military purposes to a definite limit is the first and most effective step to abolish warfare and to relieve the staggering burdens imposed thereby; and assure him of our sympathy and support, and our prayers that he will not be content until definite results are accomplished."

Library Cooperation  
It was urged that libraries keep books and information of relation to the subject available, and that local publicity be obtained on this fact. The motion picture screen was pointed to as a valuable asset in the local theaters. It was urged that in furthering this phase of the work the local theater owner would be performing a valuable public service.

Definite recommendations by President Harding regarding Armistice Day observances are expected, and in view of that it was resolved "that the women's organizations throughout the State should take the lead in getting the various groups in the Commonwealth to unite in making the Armistice Day demonstration a success." It was voted to maintain the joint committee until the Washington Council closes, so that unit action can be taken before or during the sessions.

Following the meeting, Mrs. George Minot Baker of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed great hope in the nation-wide support of women for the cause of limitation of armament. She pointed out that some of the heaviest burdens of war, both during and after the conflict, must be borne by women and that it is their logical duty to work in the interests of peace.

## BRITAIN'S REPLY TO PLEA OF WORKLESS

Parliamentary Committee Dealing With Problem of Unemployment Is Reinforced by Several Government Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The domestic problem of unemployment in Great Britain has almost wholly overshadowed all other questions before the British Government, relating either to home or foreign policy. Though no national scheme has yet been put into operation, there is little doubt that as a result of efforts on the part of the cabinet committee appointed for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment problem, some practical form of relief will soon be forthcoming.

This cabinet committee has been greatly strengthened by the addition to its membership of Edward Shortt, Home Secretary; Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary; Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, president of the Ministry of Agriculture; and Sir Philip Lloyd Gream, parliamentary secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade. Sir Alfred Mond, as chairman of the committee, states that the committee is at present engaged in discovering what can be done most speedily and readily in order to deal with the situation at the moment, and is also endeavoring to look further ahead and see in what direction and on what lines the government can move in the future.

Factors Precipitating Unemployment  
Sir Alfred Mond attributes the present trade crisis and consequent unemployment to two main causes, the chaos in the foreign exchanges and the high cost of production in this country. The chaos existing in the foreign exchanges may be illustrated by citing the German mark, which fell from 481 marks to the pound on Monday to 458 on Tuesday. The immense depreciation of the German mark has been produced by the government plan of printing paper marks, the total of which has been increased from 2,000,000,000 marks before the war to over 88,000,000,000 last week. As to the high cost of production militating against the British exports, the case of British vs. Belgian iron is a case in point. The former costs 115s. per ton, while Belgian iron can be purchased at 87s. 6d. per ton.

Numerous proposals have been brought forward as remedies, all of which are receiving due consideration, as also are others which have been pigeonholed for some time. Two outstanding schemes, which Sir Alfred Mond considers would have a far-reaching effect on the present difficulties regarding trade and unemployment, would be the modification of the government's existing export credit scheme whereby trade might be stimulated by financial assistance on the part of government, and the reclamation of land and development of roads. These plans would be considered quite apart from any proposals for immediate relief, which not only Sir Alfred but also the Prime Minister considers should be undertaken in conjunction with the local authorities to carry over the critical period between now and November 3, when the unemployed will again benefit under the Employment Act.

State Not Wholly Responsible  
Mr. Lloyd George made this quite clear when he said in an interview with the deputation of London mayors at Gairloch, which has now been published. "It is no use to come to the state only. Countries which look entirely to the state generally find themselves let down in the end, because there is a sort of feeling that you need not worry, for the state will do it for you."

While giving every assurance of his full consideration, the Prime Minister held out little hope that anything of national consequence could be undertaken till Parliament met on October 18. In pointing out that £106,000,000 had already been expended on unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Never in the history of any country has that been done before—and that after a great war with enormous expenditure. I have to find every year as long as I am here over £1,000,000,000 in a country where the biggest budget before the war was £200,000,000. We have a debt of £28,000,000,000, and we have a gigantic burden of taxation, local and national. In America there are 6,000,000 out of work. There

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK  
To the Stranger Within Our Gates—Leaving New York without seeing

MARY PICKFORD  
In her special film production  
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"  
From the Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett  
is like leaving Egypt without having seen the Pyramids.

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TWO DAILY 2.30, 5.30—Sunday Mat. at 2  
"GET TOGETHER AT HIPPODROME"  
TODAY 8:15  
TOMORROW 2:15, 8:15  
Mat. Daily 5:15  
Best Seats

is no unemployed fund; the state is doing nothing; the whole thing is left to shift to circumstances. I do not know any other country that is doing it, but since the war we have provided \$195,000,000 for unemployment."

It is felt that the visit of the London Mayors has done much to help the situation, and it is understood that at the meeting that subsequently took place between the Mayors and Sir Alfred Mond, the subject of the imprisoned Popular Councilors was thoroughly discussed. It is hoped a means may be found of releasing the latter from their confinement, which they are undergoing as a protest against what they deem the unequal burden of rates on the poorer districts of London.

## PRESIDENT DECLARES CITIZENS SHOULD VOTE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is no more important duty for the citizen "than this of voting on the one day in the year when his vote means something," President Harding wrote yesterday in replying to a letter from Charles S. Stoler of the Alexandria, Virginia, Republican Club, in which the President was asked for an expression of "the duties of a citizen."

Citing as an example of the laxity of voters in casting their ballots at the last election for Governor of Virginia, when only 58,000 votes were cast, while in 1920 the total, with some voting, rose to but 231,000 out of "total possible qualified vote of about 900,000," the President wrote:

"Quite regardless of effect on the fortunes of particular political parties, I am impressed there is need particularly for an appeal to voters to perform their duty at the ballot box on election day. If the result of a full vote in Virginia or any other state should prove disastrous to the party of which you or I chance to be a member, we would at least know that we had heard the voice of the people and would be more ready to acquiesce in their decision. There is no more important duty for the citizen than this of voting on the day in the year when his vote means something."

"If you can succeed in securing in Virginia this fall the largest vote the State ever cast, I will personally feel that you have accomplished a notable civic advantage, quite regardless of the political result."

"I think it will not be improper for me to add that I shall have, like yourself, no fear of the political result, if an expression can be secured."

## FRENCH TROOPS IN MOROCCO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—After hearing Marshal Lyautey, the French Cabinet has decided to maintain its present effective in Morocco. The defeats suffered by Spain have had very little repercussion in French Morocco, and the operations which have recently taken place have been grossly exaggerated. For example, alarming reports have been spread of French losses in the Valley of Oumrebila and the region of Bekrit. The truth is that although there was fighting for three days, the casualties on the French side were very small, and the insurgents were definitely driven back.

## CHINESE WANT PRESS CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Peking. HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Chinese Bankers Association of Peking has extended an invitation to the World Press Congress, which is to be held here next month, to hold its next meeting in China, "so that a closer relationship may be maintained between the members of the press of the various countries and those of China."

While giving every assurance of his full consideration, the Prime Minister held out little hope that anything of national consequence could be undertaken till Parliament met on October 18. In pointing out that £106,000,000 had already been expended on unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Never in the history of any country has that been done before—and that after a great war with enormous expenditure. I have to find every year as long as I am here over £1,000,000,000 in a country where the biggest budget before the war was £200,000,000. We have a debt of £28,000,000,000, and we have a gigantic burden of taxation, local and national. In America there are 6,000,000 out of work. There

## ALLIES TO RAISE CUSTOMS CORDON

After Saturday, It Is Explained, There Will Be No Economic Division of the Rhineland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—At a meeting of the Ministers today, Aristide Briand gave an account of the negotiations between the Allies for the raising of the economic sanctions in the Rhineland and the substitution of allied control on the German frontier to prevent the boycott of French goods.

After the conversations between the various capitals, an agreement was reached and Germany has accepted the conditions stipulated. Mr. Briand therefore notified the German Ambassador today that the customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany will be abandoned after September 30.

From Saturday onward, there will be no economic division of the Rhineland. It is understood that England agreed to the French demand that an allied examination of licenses for exports and imports shall take place before the goods are delivered, although at first England considered that this should be done after transit. On the other hand, although the allied commission of control will thus be in a position to make urgent representation, there is no mention of the veto that it might exercise.

At any rate, general satisfaction appears to be given, for the existence of the customs cordon had become a nuisance to the Allies as well as to Germany.

## NEW CABINET NAMED IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

London Times News Service. PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Monday).—The present Tzecho-Slovakian Cabinet of experts, which, at the time of its formation, was intended only to tide over a period of temporary internal difficulties and was therefore considered as provisional, has been succeeded by a coalition government. The complete list is as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Edward Benes (no party). Minister of the Interior, Dr. Jan Cerny (no party). Minister of Finance, Dr. Novak. Minister for National Defense, Mr. Udrzal (Agrarian). Minister of Commerce, Mr. Novy. Minister of Education, Dr. Srobar (Slovak). Minister of Public Works, Mr. Turay (Socialist). Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Stanek (Agrarian). Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. Habermann (Social Democrat). Minister for Slovakia, Mr. Micura (Slovak). Minister of Railways, Dr. Sramek (Popular Party). Minister of Supplies, Mr. Sraba (Social Democrat). Minister of Justice, Dr. Dolensky (Popular Party). Minister for Unification, Dr. Derer (Slovak Social Democrat).

London Times News Service. PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Tuesday).—The new Cabinet has been favorably received by nearly all sections of the press, though general surprise is expressed at the fact that Mr. Svelha, who actually conducted the negotiations before the formation of the Cabinet, and whose resignation does not appear in the list of ministers. The explanation is that Mr. Svelha at the last moment voluntarily withdrew.



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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Odd Income-Tax Payers

It will be surprising to some people to learn that all income-tax payers are not human beings, and that some of the Canadian Government's income is derived from pet animals whose human owners and benefactors provided for their future comfort by an endowment. Such is the case at London, Ontario, where several such pets are annual contributors to the city's coffers. One large dog in that city receives an annual income that many small families would appreciate, due to the fact that the animal's legacy was a large one and grew from year to year by the accretion of interest. Gold bonds, deposited in trust, keep him in comfort and also yield a small return to the city tax office in income levy. A beautiful Persian cat, now asleepy, mounting out a life of adventure, also receives an income, left by an eccentric master. There is a parrot, too. All these are contributors, though some one else has to fill out the tax form for them. There are doubtless many such animals in other countries where the tax applies to humans who are exempted by the collectors just because they are dumb animals.

### The Nelson Look

The United Service Club is one of London's famous clubs in Pall Mall for officers of the twin British services, the navy and the army. Busts of naval and military heroes adorn the hall. Wellington with his stately and aristocratic look gazes down on members as they pass through the main entrance. Honesty, pride, and dignity are written there. But a head of Nelson at the side is more interesting. Each side of the face is modeled differently, so that the impression of a man of the world is given as you look at the portrait from the left, and of a dreamer as you look at it from the right. In the one case the modeling is firm, in the other soft. Even the eyes, for both are shown, are different. The bust is a replica by the famous English artist, Flaxman; the original of which is in possession of the family.

### Raising a Town

In order to raise the level of the town eight feet, nearly all the buildings in Wilmington, near Los Angeles, California, were placed on temporary wooden supports. Wilmington stood on low ground. When the engineers began the work of dredging the adjacent harbor, it became evident that there was a chance to get at comparatively little cost, thousands of tons of sand with which to change the grade. A bulkhead was erected round the land to be filled, and the discharge pipes from the dredger carried the sand to all parts of an area about 30 city blocks in size. It is estimated that 1,300,000 cubic yards of material was taken from the harbor bottom. When the grading was done, the town stood high and dry above the harbor, and the principal streets were on the level with the docks.

### The Fyfield Elm

Tubney tree, as it is known locally, a well-known landmark, near Oxford—Matthew Arnold's "Fyfield Elm"—has fallen. It is a famous landmark for farmer and tourist and is the subject of the lines in the "Scholar" "Gipsy".

Madison, who from the distant hamlets  
To dance around the Fyfield Elm in May,  
Or through the darkening fields has seen  
The tree, or a sign into the public way.

### A Forgotten Garrison

The far-flung and remote parts of the Empire afford much scope for the development of romance; the best-known instance being, perhaps, that of Pitcairn Island which was settled by seafarers of H. M. S. Bounty. Another case is recalled, this time of a forgotten imperial garrison, by the burying of the hatchet by the Huron and Iroquois Indians at a place about 120 miles north of Toronto, on Georgian Bay, called Penetanguishene. Following on this burying of the hatchet a treaty of peace was concluded between the two tribes after centuries of hostility.

The monument referred to goes back to the War of 1812 and at that time Penetanguishene, which means "Place of the White Rolling Land," was a military post of some importance held by an imperial garrison which needed reinforcements, and there were accordingly dis-

patched to the number of 500. The troops were French-Canadian Voltigeurs. When peace was again restored in the land the garrison was relieved, but the War Office in London entirely overlooked the 500 reinforcements, and it was not until 1829, 14 years later, that it was discovered that the men were still at Penetanguishene. Quebec was ordered immediately to send relief. A force was organized and dispatched out country, and in due course arrived at its destination, where it was found that the Voltigeurs had settled down with the neighboring tribe of Ojibway. London did its best to make up for its almost incredible neglect, and the men were granted pensions and land, where their descendants still live in log cabins.

This settlement was visited recently by a stranger and the Voltigeurs mistook him for the tax collector, and earnestly explained that they had no right to pay him anything. "We belong to the King," a settler of many years said. "Non, we pay no tax. We are not a government; we are and have been in London."

## SATURDAYS IN THE CITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
If you are possessed of a small boy of boundless energy and a highly developed intellectual taste, if the said small boy goes to a day school in London which leaves Saturdays free and unoccupied, one way of making the said Saturdays days of delight to him and of use to yourself is to plan a series of expeditions to the City. "Where shall we go today?" Well, St. James', Piccadilly, is a good starting point. There is an open-air pulpit first of all to look at, in the tree-shaded courtyard before Wren's church; and in the church itself there is a Grindling Gibbons carving, work of which he was especially proud, and the beautiful marble front, also by him, and a far rarer monument of his genius than the splendid woodwork of the choir. Here is Mrs. Delany's name on a tablet on the walls; and if you can achieve, now or in future, a visit to her cut-paper flowers in the British Museum—flowers so lovely and so accurate that botanists may take them as models—Fanny Burney's friend will start to live for the boy. The organ was made for James II's private chapel, and the registers show us the names of Lord Chesterfield and the great Chatham. The great men connected with the church are legion: the painter, Vanderelde, "late painter of sea-fights to their Majesties King Charles II and King James"; Arbuthnot, friend of Swift and Pope; Akenside the poet; Gillray the caricaturist are only a few of them.

Then an omnibus down the Strand, down the less familiar Fleet Street, past St. Paul's, and so into the unknown regions east of the Bank; for we are in quest of a statue of Sir John Cass, the generous merchant who founded the Sir John Cass Institute, that home of admirable technical education for the ambitious of less means than good will. We know vaguely that it is in St. Botolph's, and make first for St. Botolph's Without, Aldersgate, with its pleasant green garden called the Postmen's Park, where a dozen friendly voices from the seats show us that the entrance to the church is not there but round the corner. A plain church, but a pleasant, is this edifice of 1790; but no Sir John Cass; and the kindly woman in charge explains that there are two more St. Botolphs in the City, at Aldgate and at Bishopsgate. So we suggest trying the latter, and she takes us across the road and points the way. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, proves to be a plain but well-kept church of 1729, with registers containing the names of Edward Alleyn, the actor of Shakespearean fame, and of John Keats; but still no Sir John Cass. So there is nothing for it but to turn away and make for St. Botolph Aldgate, and to do so we go through Houndsditch. One had imagined, somehow, in the genteel exclusion of Kensington, that the traditional Jewish old clo' trade had passed away, but here in Houndsditch, with Petticoat Lane (renamed Middlesex Street) running out of it, we find it flourishing. Every shop is a clothes shop; glances of no small curiosity follow us as we stroll toward the elder Dame's church. But here, too, a disappointment; there is a delightful old alabaster monument of the sixteenth century, but still no statue. "But," you say despairingly, "there used to be a statue of Sir John Cass at St. Botolph's; the guide book says so." The caretaker's face lights up. "Sir John Cass," she says. "Why, I thought you said a statue. Ma'am. There's the Sir John Cass Institute just round the corner there, in Jewry Street, see," and she leads us out and points the way. The Jews still live in Jewry Street, as in Petticoat Lane, and curiosity follows us with its dark eyes as we quicken our steps hopefully. "There it is," we both cry, for there, up a few steps from the street, but still outside the door, is the treasure we have come for, the only surviving bronze work of the great sculptor Roubillac. "Sir John Cass, L. F. Roubillac fecit. 1751." We copy the inscription, we admire the astonishing execution, the sense of varying material, which the sculptor has contrived to convey; and our voices cause the swing door to open. A curious clerk appears, with a question as to what we want, and on receiving an explanation assumes, as almost every one seems to assume, that if you are interested in sculpture you can sculpt yourself, and insists on pressing a pamphlet with particulars of the institute's classes into your hand. Like every one else you have met this morning, he is friendliness itself; but friendliness, like our three wrong attempts, takes time, and you find that when the milk and bun which are a necessary part of the expedition are consumed, you must be going home.

## THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

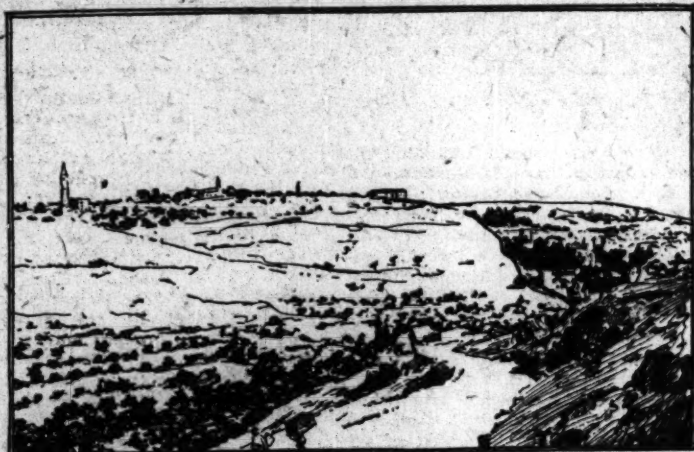
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Scarcely the view from the Mount of Olives upon the plain of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, is one of the great views of the world. Considered from the standpoint of religious history it stands alone. Many a time during my stay in Jerusalem I repaired to that marvelous height, on horseback, on donkey back, in a carriage or in a Ford car, more rarely on foot; sometimes to call on the British officials at military headquarters in the German hospice, sometimes for receptions or social functions in the great building, or to gather information concerning war relief work.

The very day of our arrival in Jerusalem we drove at once out to that ridge which crowns the horizon eastward from the city and is 240 feet above it; which lies 2680 feet higher than the Mediterranean and affords a glimpse nearly 4000 feet down into the deepest rift in the surface of the earth, the Valley of the Jordan and its continuation lower and lower in the basin of the Dead Sea. The view from the top is comparable to that of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, though the depth is not quite as great. It ranks in impressiveness with that tremendous sight at Niagara Falls when one looks down into the seething chasm of waters below.

The road leads out from Jerusalem, past the Anglican cathedral, and the

he abode in the house of one Zacchaeus; he had then ascended up to Jerusalem, following in general the line of travel indicated by the modern road which the British have metalled and made available for motor traffic, used also by long trains of camels and pack trains of donkeys. "And it came to pass, when he was come nigh to Bethphage and Bethany, at the mount called the mount of Olives," that is, when he had reached those houses down there under the shoulder of the mount, he sent two of his disciples to get the ass colt upon which he was to make his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Riding under the acclamation of the multitude, he drew near to the city and we are told, "Wept over it," prophesying the complete destruction which was to overtake it soon after. Once having arrived at the temple he seemed to be seized with a holy zeal for the destruction of evil and swept the money changers and them that sold doves from that same temple area which, as we gaze, more than 19 centuries after the occurrence of these events, lies over across the intervening valley of Jehoshaphat as clearly defined now as it was in Bible times.

Tradition also records the ascension as having taken place from some point on the ridge of the Mount of Olives toward the southern end of it. No contemporary has actually identified the spot. There is a Chapel of the Ascension where an obviously artificial footprint of a right foot is shown as indicating the exact spot from which Jesus ascended. This chapel is surrounded by an Arab



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mount of the Ascension, the southern spur of the Mount of Olives

American colony, over a little bridge which spans the course of the tiny Brook Kedron, then up the slope of Mt. Scopus, past the house of the Moslem Grand Mufti, standing alone beside its olive trees, up and up, to the ridge of the Mount of Olives, passing the new polo grounds, and so to the German hospice on top of the ridge and to the point known as the Mount of the Ascension.

Somewhere along the ridge of the Mount of Olives, as we proceed toward the German hospice, there bursts upon our sight that marvelous downward prospect upon the Jordan and the Dead Sea. As we look over the edge a sea sinks off among the rocks. The course of the Jordan is clearly marked by a green line of vegetation, the trees and jungle bordering the winding river, the home of multitudes of birds, of the jackal, the hyena, and the wild boar.

From the ridge a portion of the Dead Sea, lying exquisitely blue in a lambent atmosphere, can always be seen, in clear weather, more than 15 miles away as the crow flies, yet appearing to be close by, so clear and rarified is the air. At the point where the Jordan flows into the Dead Sea the water takes on a gentle green, indicating shallows and the murkiness of the infowing water. The crowning glory of this unforgettable view is the mountains across the Jordan, resting on the Transjordan plateau, the mountains of Gilead and of Moab. They stand the horizon like jewels, most often like opals, but on certain days under certain atmospheric influences like sapphires of rich blue, and toward evening often like gigantic alabasters repose softly against a golden sky.

On the occasion of our formal visit to British military headquarters on the Mount of Olives the Chief Administrator of Palestine, Sir Harry Watson, courteously took our party to the pavilion in the grounds especially built for the view. Below us lay the rocky sides of the mountain, the wilderness of Judea, barren except in rare spots where goats and sheep were grazing. The road to Jericho could be traced here and there and below, on a spot of red earth, was the Inn of the Good Samaritan. Over the shoulder of the mountain lay Bethany, and on the way to it the site of Bethphage. A considerable part of Palestine, certainly most of Judea, could be measured by the eye.

And yet, what an empty shell this land would be without the memory of Jesus! It would not be worth writing about; but with his history and his healing works to glorify it, what a light shines about its simplest features. The Master used to frequent the Mount of Olives; it was a place of refuge for him into which he could retire from his labors among the people; it took him above the city of his enemies, the scenes of his struggles. We read, "And in the day time he was teaching in the temple; and at night he went out and abode in the mount which is called the mount of Olives." That this was a habitual place of retirement for him is shown from another statement, "And he came out, and went, as he was wont, to the mount of Olives." Elsewhere we read, "He sat upon the mount of Olives over against the temple."

From the ridge of the Mount of Olives the whole of that series of events in the life of Jesus which began in Jericho and ended in the temple, can be traced. The Master had been down in Jericho, where

village and is itself the property of the Moslems. Close by, in the grounds of the Russian buildings, is another spot marked by an inclosed stone which is an equally strong claimant for the correct site of the ascension. The Scriptural account states, "And he led them out as far as Bethany" when he ascended. In any case, Bethany being just over the brow of the mount, the actual site of the ascension is close to the correct ones, and we are probably entirely justified in speaking of the southern spur of the Mount of Olives as the Mount of the Ascension.

From the lofty tower of the Greek building a superb panorama is unfolded, a bird's-eye view of the whole of Jerusalem and its surroundings. The city itself literally lies at our feet. The valley of the Kedron, also called the valley of Jehoshaphat, alone separates us from it. Ancient Jerusalem stood on four hills, now almost entirely molded together, and the intervening valleys filled with debris. Mt. Zion is that height on the southwest, the city of David, made conspicuous today by the towers of the German ecclesiastical buildings for which the former Kaiser gave the land. Mt. Moriah is on the east, the site of Solomon's temple, separated from Mt. Zion by the valley of the Tyropeon. Mt. Bezetha is on the north and Mt. Akra on the northwest, the two latter representing the crowded quarters of the modern city.

I remember a moonlight night in the autumn, when a party of us walked up to the Mount of the Ascension by the rough path which rises from near the Garden of Gethsemane to the top; we emerged from the city through St. Stephen's Gate, and were guided by one who had been born in Jerusalem. It was so light that one could read by the moon. Jerusalem looked like a golden city, gleaming in reflected splendor, transformed from its hard appearance into something approaching mercy and love, this city of many sieges, always rebuilt after every disaster, yet as much in the shadow of death today as it was in the Master's time. It is a satisfaction to know that whatever changes may have taken place in the city itself, the mountains that stand round about her are the same today as yesterday. The Mount of Olives and the Mount of the Ascension on which we tread are those which the Master knew.

### Surveying Unknown Australia

Geologically, central Australia is practically an unknown land. Its vast mineral resources have been but scratched by the mining near the coastal belt from Darwin to Roper River, and the probability of rock oil in various places in the great stretch of country has caused conjecture, but little investigation. Of vital interest also is the question of the exact source of supply of Australia's great artesian basin and the extent to which its waters can be drawn upon. Sir Edgeworth David has just returned from a journey into the interior of South Australia to investigate glacial deposits. He is urging the importance of a federal survey in central Australia on the lines first adopted in the United States.

The proposal gains support from the fact that it would help to settle the question of constructing a railway line between southern or eastern Australia and Port Darwin.

## PAINTING POLLY'S MINIATURE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

During the last 10 or a dozen years there has come into being an increasing vogue for miniature portraits of children, a natural enough consequence of what has been called a "renaissance" of miniature painting coming at a time when children are given an importance by their elders which was not the case in the preceding centuries.

Here and there in the books about miniatures and in the illustrated catalogues of the collections wherever turning the pages meets a juvenile portrait, but it was evidently not the fashion to have such portraits painted. Then, with the coming of the camera, which seemed at first to provide a conclusively easy and inexpensive method of making small likenesses, the miniature disappeared so completely from the general interest that when Dr. Proper published his history of miniatures in 1887 the very names of the painters of the preceding century had been largely forgotten.

But if the earlier "linners," as they used to be called, "misses" some interesting models, the modern linner has come into an expression of the art which requires more tact, ingenuity, and patience than his or (more often) her predecessor of the sable-pointed brush often had occasion to exercise. This new demand on the artists calls for a special kind of portrait, and the successful painters of portraits of children, either on the large canvas or the little ivory, are comparatively few.

Only the other day I met coming out of a miniaturist's studio a chubby miss with her fat arms full of stuffed elephant, woolly lamb, and ragged Teddy bear, which was about all the menagerie she could carry, and one plump hand holding by its striped leg a rag doll which continued to smile cheerfully although upside down. A mother followed, laden with more toys, and, as I happened to know the mother, as well as the artist, it was permissible to ask an explanation of this traveling toy shop. Polly, it appeared, such being the name of the young lady, was going to have her miniature painted, and had been getting acquainted with the miniaturist. Also the pose had been discovered in which Polly was to be painted.

Artist and mother had been having a busy two hours persuading Polly not to be self-conscious when she was being photographed; or to be more exact, in making Polly forget all about being photographed, and play naturally in front of the camera with some one or other of her toys, so that a photograph could be taken without her knowing it. For the photographic camera, which at one time threatened to destroy the art of the miniature, and which, also, made possible the production of painted photographs which miniatures at all, has become a legitimate tool of the conscientious miniaturist. The Royal Society of Miniature Painters in England has defined the difference. "The artist," it says, "may be assisted by photographic studies," but "a miniature, to be a legitimate one, must be painted or enameled directly on to a plain, clean surface." And so the stuffed elephant, the woolly lamb, the ragged Teddy bear, and the rag doll, with its conquering, perpetual smile, had all been hard at work helping to establish the position of Polly's little body and the expression of Polly's little face that the miniaturist would perpetuate on an ivory oval just big enough to hold in one hand.

I became interested in Polly and her picture; I asked questions, and looked at the miniature when it was being painted, and on one occasion—which was a rare privilege, for spectators are not desired, and I must not only needs promise to efface myself in a remote corner but prove that I could do so—saw the miniaturist at her work. And so I think I know something of how this remarkable thing is done, and have acquired a real respect for the patience, tact, and knowledge of children that a miniaturist who paints portraits of children must bring to her work. Nor are these qualities to be acquired by practice, though practice undoubtedly enlarges and perfects them. I would advise no one who has not an instinctive liking for children to embark in this calling, for however skillfully the painter may handle her colors, she must also be able to play games with her model; nay more, this whole proceeding must go forward as a kind of game, varied as circumstances may dictate, from the beginning to the end. An adult comes to the studio knowing what is going to happen, and cooperates with the painter by keeping the selected pose as well as possible. But the child comes to the studio because it is brought there to be painted, and must be entertained and given a good time or it will fall even unconsciously to cooperate. And the child must like, in the instinctive way in which children recognize and return the liking of a grown-up, the person who is so unobtrusively engaged in painting its portrait. I cannot imagine Polly, for example, being successfully painted by anybody whom she did not like.

Polly sat in a chair while she was being photographed, or again she sat on the floor. There was a butterfly concerned in the business, a paper butterfly connected to a wooden stand and the butterfly fluttered just like a real one. When the miniaturist, kneeling behind her camera, put the butterfly on her head it became the most interesting thing in the world to Polly to see how long it would stay there without falling off; when the miniaturist moved her head the butterfly fluttered, and various expressions of interest, entertainment, and pleasant excitement fluttered also across the countenance of watchful Polly, wholly forgetful of the camera in this engrossing spectacle. And so now and again the camera clicked, and this, that, or the other expression of Polly was photographed. The elephant proved a failure—he was the most imposing toy in the lot at that—

and Polly would have nothing to do with him; but a box of shells, which it suddenly occurred to Polly would interest the nice lady, and which she held up in her chubby fingers one after another, gave the camera more opportunity. A dozen or more Pollys were thus taken, a dozen photographs out of which one at least might show Polly with just the juvenile expression of countenance and just the position in her chair, that mother and the miniaturist would agree was best for the picture.

Dr. George C. Williamson, connoisseur of miniatures, in a recent book on this subject speaks of a miniature portrait by Richard Cosway as being "like a bit of gossamer that has been blown into position, poised in the air, and allowed to drop upon the ivory," a description which sufficiently shows the delicacy with which a miniature must be painted. But that Polly on ivory can be called "gossamer" I somewhat question. How my obliging friend, the miniaturist, with dabs of red, yellow, and blue on her palette, knew how to combine these colors to make this new little Polly so much alive, so delicate and yet so substantial, I cannot pretend to know. But I know this much—that the ivory looked flat when she started, and the portrait looked anything but flat when she finished, for it had all the lovely roundnesses of Polly, and the tiny fingers looked nearer than the tiny wrist, and the wrist than the elbow. The little nose projected like a real little nose, and there were depths below the surface in the eyes, and it was all very wonderful; though if I were a miniaturist it would surely disturb the normal progress of my work if I had to stop it every now and then to play games with my model, her woolly lamb and her ever-smiling rag doll. Nor could I do my best with a paper butterfly balanced on my head. But my friend the miniaturist seemed to take to such absurd interruptions like the proverbial duck to water; and so it occurs to me that successfully to paint portraits of the youngest generation one must still be something of a child oneself.

## THE CATERPILLAR PARADE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Some one had dropped a cord of soft brown chenille striped with red in the white road. I stooped to examine it, attracted by the color. It was indeed "chenilles," a living moving line of velvety caterpillars. Fifty-two of them. Head to tail in a curving row, they were all moving in one direction down the hill. I had never seen this phenomenon of marching caterpillars before and so busy was I watching that I hardly noticed a tall, dark peasant who had stopped close by, amused, no doubt, and wondering what it was that proved so attractive in what to him was such an everyday occurrence.

A cart passed by. The vibrations made by the wheels made the line break up into tiny zigzags. Each caterpillar lost touch with his neighbor and moved aside in slantwise fashion. Quickly, however, they rejoined and took up their forward journey. I looked, caught the tall man's eye and we both smiled.

"It's time for them to go," he said, and as I explained that I had never seen such a thing before, though I had heard of a ring of moving caterpillars having been seen somewhere in England, he told me more about them. "Here in France, after summer, one sees many lines in the road at a time, some of them 30 meters long. They build nests in the pines and when they have need of a fresh feeding ground they all move down the trees and march. There's a nest," he said, pointing to a small pine tree in the wood by the roadside.

At the top of one branch was a mass of gauzy substance, like a thick entanglement of cobwebs. In fact, I had taken it to be spiders' webs. It enveloped the whole head of leaves. It was the home of the caterpillars. "They are strong," said the man, "tough to break."

He went into the wood and brought back a branch that had been sawed off. A similar nest had been woven there. A tiny opening showed it to be empty. I tried to pull it apart, but only with the help of a stick and hard tearing did it come open.

"Ah!" said my friend. "Was I not then right?" He then raised his beret and, telling me that I would "see them march again," he followed the road in the direction of the still marching caterpillars.

### A Phosphatic Paradise

Who would not be a school teacher for two years on Nauru Island, one of the phosphatic paradises in the Marshall group? Even a wildcat mining company might envy the Commonwealth government the prospects presented in an advertisement. With commendable truthfulness the inquiring teacher is told that Nauru is a hot place, being only 18 miles from the equator—"by air"—and is generally a nice breeze blowing—and the salary will be £400 a year, with quarters and a return passage; seniority and general rights will be preserved and teachers in any grade can apply.

On the debit side is the fact that the teacher will have to make his or her own food arrangements, which involves paying from 20 to 25 per cent more than in Australia, and must supply his or her own native servant. This last item is less serious than it sounds, for the Nauruan is well content with 25 to 30 shillings a month and rations.

Under "Duties" appears the following: "To undertake the elementary education of the white children on the island." Lest this might deter applicants, the advertisement makes haste to point out that the present quota is 14. Having looked after the white children and the native servant and the food, the teacher will supervise five native schools.

## PAUL'S WALK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The main rendezvous of Elizabethan society was the central aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Hither every sort of person seems to have congregated, and we can be quite sure that Shakespeare himself was frequently among the crowd scrutinizing the varied types of human nature. "Paul's Walk," said John Earle, writing in 1633, "is the lands epitome, or you may call it the lesser life of Great Britain. It is more than this, the whole worlds Map, which you may here discern in its perfect motion jostling and turning. . . . It is the great Exchange of all discourses, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. It is the Synd of all pates politic, joynted and laid together in most serious posture, and they are not half so busy at the Parliament."

In a queer work entitled "Pennyless Parliament of Threadbare Poets," published in 1608, we find it laid down that "in like manner it is agreed upon that what clay soever St. Paul's Church hath in the middle aisle of it neither a broker, a masterless man, or a penniless companion, the wauers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it"; which recalls that the original steeple had been burned down in 1561 and had not been replaced. Countless are the allusions to Paul's Walk in all the comedy of manners of the period; nearly always some character or other is described as having been there or to be going there; thus Ben Jonson introduces one character as having come to buy arms at the Herald's office near by. Bookellers abounded and also publishers.

A peculiar phrase was common enough in connection with one association of Paul's Walk: people who had not the wherewithal to buy themselves a dinner were often said to be "dining with Duke Humphrey." The point of the phrase lies in the existence of a certain monument believed to be of the Duke of Gloucester on the south side of the nave; here was the common meeting place of gallants and others, particularly such persons as were liable to arrest for debt, for within the Cathedral they were safe from the hands of the law.

But to us by far the most amusing account of Paul's Walk and its fashions and follies is to be found in that enchanting mirror of its age, Dekker's "Gull's Hornbook." A gull is Elizabethan for "nut," rather the "knot" with a k of the songs of a later date; and a hornbook was originally a piece of wood or other material with the A. B. C. pateroster and the numerals written on it and covered with a thin strip of transparent horn; hence the word came to be used for any book of instruction. Chapter four of Dekker's work is entitled "How a Gull Should Behave Himself in Paul's Walks," and we read as follows: "Your mediterranean aisle is then the only gallery, wherein the pictures of all your true fashionable and complected Gulls are, and ought to be hung up. Into that gallery carry your neat body; but take heed, pick out such an hour when the main school of islanders are swimming up and down. And first observe your door of entrance, and your exit; not much unlike the players at the theaters; keeping your decorums, even in fantasticality. As, for example: if you prove to be a northern gentleman, I would wish you to pass through the north door, more often especially than any of the other; and so according to your country take note of your entrances." With much ceremony, or, as we should probably say, "swank," the Gull must display his clothes, but only for four hours, then for variety he is to pass into "some of the sempster's shops . . . or amongst the booksellers"; then he may return once more but "if Paul's Jacks be once up with their elbows, and quarrelling to strike eleven; as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the Duke's gallery, contain you any longer, but pass away apace in open view." Here we have one of constant references to the mechanism whereby the hour was struck in old St. Paul's, two automata which tolled out the time with their hammers.

Dekker bids his gallant also send for his tailor in Paul's Walk, "who with his hat in his hand, should like a spy discover the stuff, color, and fashion of any doubt or hose that dare be seen there; and stepping behind a pillar to fill his table-books with these notes, will presently send you into the world an accomplished man; by which means you shall wear your clothes in print with the first edition."

If, on the other hand, you happen not to be a Gull but a mere country gentleman, Dekker has other advice for you. The first thing you must do is to climb the steeple, for which you must give a penny toward the restoration fund and you must not fail to find out all about the famous horse which climbed to the top, so as to have a good story to tell the women-folk; and finally there is this advice: "Before you come down again, I would desire you to draw your knife, and grave your name, or, for want of a name, the mark which you clap on your sheep, in great characters upon the leads, by a number of your brethren, both citizens and country gentlemen; and indeed the top of Paul's contains more names than Stow's Chronicle."

## Cleanliness and Comfort

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BUSINESS ACTIVITY  
IN EUROPE STUDIED

American at Home After Three Months in England, France and Germany, Tells in Interview of His Impressions

The following article deals with the impressions of Noble Foster Hoggson, who has just returned to the United States after three months study of business conditions in Europe. Previous articles giving Mr. Hoggson's impressions of the situation in France and Germany, appeared in the September 21 and September 28 issues of this newspaper.

III  
NEW YORK, New York.—The results of the deliberation of the Supreme Council seems to have proved clearly that Great Britain is pursuing a policy of favoring Germany economically in order to reestablish normal conditions in Europe, to which the French view of weakening Germany to prevent her from reaching her former industrial prosperity is diametrically opposite. Great Britain will probably advise against the creation of a Rhineland buffer state, whereas France expects to find security against German aggression; likewise, Great Britain may be expected to resist any further political and military strengthening of Poland and to prevent France from acquiring directly or indirectly the industries situated in the Ruhr Basin and in Upper Silesia.

A gigantic demonstration in support of Republican institutions and in protest against the Erbanger murder, which outstripped all former manifestations of the kind, took place in Berlin on August 31, representatives of the three Socialist parties of the Democrats, and of the various labor unions participating. Approximately half a million people made their appearance, Republican flags and red flags were much in evidence, numerous speeches were made, but no disorders occurred, due to the excellent discipline displayed by the crowd.

In order to prevent further strife between demonstrators of the Right and Left, in view of several minor incidents which had occurred, President Ebert recently issued a decree forbidding the publication of periodicals which tend to incite the people against the present government, and prohibiting all meetings or demonstrations which may have for their object the ridicule or criticism of constituted authority.

## Upper Silesia More Stable

The situation in Upper Silesia is gradually becoming stabilized, although the German press of the Right still laments over alleged activities of armed bands which "terrorize the German population." A movement is said to have been started by the Upper Silesians themselves with a view to "avoiding further conflict between the Germans and Poles residing in that Province. Leaders of both parties have drawn up a joint proclamation calling on the German and Polish populations to eliminate racial conflicts and to maintain order until the final decision is reached with regard to the facts of the country. The proclamation further announces the appointment of new committees in which Germans and Poles will be equally represented, and which will provide for peaceful cooperation in the establishment of order.

The new German taxation program has been drawn up in the form of 12 bills which were to be submitted to the Reichstag early in September. From reports there seemed to be very little prospect that the taxation program in the form proposed would be approved by the Reichstag, especially since the parties of the Right were also far from consenting to the proposals of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet is still deliberating on the practicability of taking so-called "gold values," that is, of re-assessing real estate property and buildings on the basis of their "gold value." In proportion as the mark depreciates, it is argued, this kind of property increases in value as measured by paper marks and should be liable to higher taxation. The difficulty will be that house owners may in some cases be forced to pay a greater sum in taxes than they receive in rent from their tenants, as rent has practically remained at pre-war figures.

## Reparations Discussions

The discussions which took place at Wiesbaden between M. Lousheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Herr Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, are reported to have reached satisfactory conclusions. The "Berliner Boerschen Courier" declares that an agreement has been reached regarding the deliveries in kind for France's reconstruction, and that it is now awaiting notification of the governments concerned. Four other agreements, which pertain to the restitution of industrial material and rolling stock, to the delivery and restitution of cattle, and to the price of coal, are to be discussed at a later date, since important documents required for the examination of these questions were not available.

A German trade corporation will probably be formed, and will be charged with deliveries in kind to the French. This company will be required, beginning October 1, 1921, to make deliveries to all French citizens who suffered damages as a result of the war. The value of the deliveries, up to May 1, 1925, has been fixed at not to exceed 7,000,000,000 gold marks. A special commission will be appointed for the purpose of settling details and prices after the conclusion of the agreement.

It is reported that the other agreements, on which discussions have not yet been completed, contain a proviso according to which Germany will, under certain conditions, facilitate the import of French raw materials and semi-manufactured articles; France in return will not insist upon the full delivery of the live stock which Germany owes her.

In an official statement issued to the German press the national government, after explaining the different articles of the compact, announced that, according to the intentions of both parties, diplomatic and consular relations would be resumed after the ratification of the treaty. It also stated that negotiations regarding the settlement of the future commercial relations and of other important questions connected with the treaty would soon be entered into. In referring to the German property in America the statement declared that, according to the Knox-Porter resolution, this property would be retained by the United States as a security until Germany had given sufficient guarantees for the compliance with her reparations obligations.

"As a whole, the German press voices satisfaction that at last peace between the two countries has been signed, the Democratic and Socialist newspapers especially welcoming the restoration of the state of peace as one of the most essential conditions for the reconstruction of Germany's economic life.

"The general consensus of opinion in Germany may be defined by the following comment of the Berlin 'Vossische Zeitung' (Dem.). 'This peace is only a preliminary one because the treaty is only preliminary, but we hope that the future negotiations will be accompanied by the same spirit in which the present treaty was signed. Although none of all the great practical problems has been solved, the treaty offers a favorable basis for an early solution.' 'One of the strangest sights of the world today, and one which could hardly have been pictured a few years ago, is that of the Stars and Stripes flying from the battlements of Germany's supposedly impregnable fortress 'Ehrenbreitstein'.

"The portion of the American troops using the old fortress as a barracks finds the view from the battlements over the valleys of the Moselle and of the Rhine a most enchanting one. The part which our officers and men are playing in this occupation is not only economically important, and is without doubt a great help in adjusting the intricate situation which daily confronts the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission. It is difficult to overestimate the value of our presence in the Rhineland as a stabilizer in the turbulent conditions, and as an unselfish mediator between Germany and France.

"Germany, in one sense, is perhaps the most fortunate of all nations today. She knows exactly what her job is and her people are making a real start toward doing it.

"When one realizes the load he has got to carry, he attains his back muscles to carry it. Germany's load is on her back, her muscles are set, and she is surely on her way, through thrift and industry, to national prosperity.

## NONPARTISAN LEAGUE ANSWERS ATTACKS

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Trickery is being resorted to by the anti-Nonpartisan League element in North Dakota in an effort to win the recall election on October 28. It is alleged. One of the greatest tasks of the Nonpartisan League leaders is in unmasking this trickery contained in proposed constitutional amendments drawn to make them innocent in appearance to the voters.

No. 1 of these jokers, referred to by A. A. Leidenbach, chairman of the Nonpartisan League State Committee, is the proposed constitutional amendment providing \$2,500,000 for the Grand Forks terminal mill and elevator, the greatest project undertaken by the league administration. The anti-league speakers are parading this feature as proof of their sincerity when they say they will give the Nonpartisan-Farmer-Labor program a fair tryout. The joker lies in the fact that the cost of the mill, when completed, will be about \$2,500,000. Nothing would be left for working capital. The State would have a great terminal elevator and mill on its hands without means to operate it.

Another joker is pointed out in the proposed rural credits law. The anti-league leaders proposed to abolish the rural credits department of the Bank of North Dakota, which has lent nearly \$5,000,000 to farmers on long-time mortgages, and which by virtue of a provision in the law making it possible to suspend interest payment, will be about \$2,500,000. Nothing cut in half, is able to carry hundreds of farmers who have had crop failures, while private bankers are foreclosing mortgages in every section of the State. They provide a bond issue to be used in "liquidating" the Bank of North Dakota. By a peculiar wording of the law they prohibit the rural credits board, which the law would create, from obtaining more funds. The rural credits board would be helpless under the present law.

## "Say it with Flowers"

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RAILWAY ZONING  
SYSTEM OUTLINED

Interstate Commerce Commission, Under Terms of Transportation Act of 1920, Presents Plan for 19 Separate Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a step toward partial solution of some of the railroad problems that have defied legislative efforts of Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday made public a report prepared under the direction of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University outlining a proposal for the consolidation of the transportation systems of the country into 19 major systems.

The report is the direct result of recommendations made in the Transportation Act of 1920 which called on the commission to make recommendations as to how voluntary consolidation of the carriers could be effected in such a way as to make possible the application to all the systems of the rates made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Two aims underlie the proposed consolidation. In the first place, the consolidation of groups of roads into systems would combine the carriers within certain zones as outlined in the report in such a way that the weak lines would become integral parts of a major system; secondly, by making the weaker roads parts of a strong consolidated system, the plan for voluntary consolidation seeks to circumvent the handicap that a weak and inefficient road imposes in the particular territory through which it passes.

One difficulty that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the rate-making powers, has always met with is the fact that a rate which proved entirely satisfactory to one road was not sufficient to meet the needs which were necessary in a transportation system in which revenue and traffic.

The report largely follows this policy of hitching weaker and less profitable roads to stronger and more prosperous lines, while at the same time every effort is made to maintain the existing identity of the existing great systems like the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Southern Pacific. In some instances the consolidation would render necessary the diverting of systems of branch line now a part of them. This would be done in order to round out and complete another system.

## Essential Conditions

The proposal for consolidation must take for granted three axioms of operation: first, that competition shall be retained as far as possible between the systems; second, that existing routes and channels shall not be disturbed, and third, that the financial aspects of every merger shall be given proper consideration at the time the merger is effected.

No consolidation of any kind can take place without the consent of the companies and interests affected. It is precisely here that the difficulty lies. The roads that are wealthy and profitable are more than likely to take the position that there is no reason why they should be compelled to go into a pool with weaker roads which have not been able to show a margin of operating profits under the rates made from time to time by the Interstate Commerce Commission. For this reason extensive hearings and discussions are likely before a definite program of consolidation can be worked out in practice. For the time being, the consolidation is on paper, and the question as to whether it shall ever be practically evolved depends on the roads themselves; the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power of compulsion, and Congress has definitely declared in the Transportation Act that all and every consolidation must be voluntary.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will shortly announce a date for the beginning of extended hearings.

## Plan Really Experimental

"We have sought to minimize dismemberment of existing lines or systems," the commission's report says. "The tentative plan is put forward in order to elicit a full record on which the plan to be ultimately adopted can rest, and without prejudgment of any matters that may be presented upon that record. In some respects the Ripley plan is followed by the commission, but in these cases alternatives are presented for consideration.

Speaking of the consolidation of strong and weak roads for greater transportation efficiency, the report said in part:

"This tentative plan for consolidation proceeds upon the assumption that the distinction between so-called weak and strong roads, financially, is at present highly uncertain; and that it will require a period of experience under the new rates and under the new division of through rates, as well as under the slowly readjusted commercial and industrial conditions after

the war, in order to establish the relative earning power and credit of each. A period of trial is often necessary, both to reveal elements of strength and of weakness. Substantial equilibrium seems unlikely to be attained for a considerable period of time. Yet in the meanwhile, tentative plans must be set up, in preparation of the application of the final test of relative financial strength as soon as the available data make this possible. Not infrequently it will be found that in these plans it has been found necessary to put together what appears to be a disproportionate number of weak roads, or at all events of roads which have yet to establish their claim to entire stability.

"Particularly has this been the case in the so-called Gulf region, where practically all of the properties seem to be below par. No strong roads exist with which these may be consolidated, without extension of the scope of consolidation far beyond the bounds which are apparently laid down by traffic and operating experience. The same condition would obtain under the so-called New England plan for that particular territory, as well as for the peninsula of Michigan. The assumption is thus made that the purpose of this act being to rehabilitate the carriers through a new definition of reasonable rates, these entire groups of roads may be expected to prosper, to a degree as yet not ascertained, but none the less to a substantial amount. Whether this rehabilitation will ultimately warrant the grouping herein tentatively proposed, the future alone can decide. But necessarily the first step must be to provide for proper grouping, in order to promote the best operating and traffic results.

## Details of Proposed Plan

The following consolidated systems are proposed by the commission:

1. New York Central, including the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Monongahela; Boston & Maine; Bangor & Aroostook, and others.
2. Pennsylvania, including Toledo, Peoria & Western; Long Island, Monongahela, as an alternative to the inclusion of that road in the New York Central system, and others.
3. Baltimore & Ohio; Reading; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Lehigh & Hudson, and others.
4. Chicago & Erie; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Bessemer & Lake Erie; Wabash lines east of the Missouri, and others.
5. Lehigh Valley, New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pittsburgh & West Virginia, and others.
6. Pere Marquette, Ann Arbor, and others.
7. New York, New Haven & Hartford; Boston & Maine; Bangor & Aroostook; Lehigh & Hudson River, all of these alternatively to be taken into other systems.
8. The commission here proposed a variation indicated as system No. 7-A, or New England—Great Lakes Consolidation, which would include the roads given in No. 7, the Delaware & Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, and others.
9. Chesapeake & Ohio; Hocking Valley & Vinton, and others.
10. Norfolk & Western; Toledo & Ohio Central, and others.
11. Southern, New Orleans, Great Northern and Alabama & Vicksburg.
12. Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk Southern, Florida East Coast, Mississippi Central, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, and Louisville & Nashville, and others.
13. Illinois Central, Seaboard Air Line; Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, alternatively, and others.
14. Union Pacific lines; Chicago & North Western; Wabash lines west of the Missouri, and others.
15. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Northern Pacific; Spokane, Portland & Seattle, and others.
16. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Great Northern and others.
17. Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe; Colorado & Southern; Denver and Rio Grande; Western Pacific and others.
18. Southern Pacific Company; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; El Paso & Southwestern; Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, and others.
19. St. Louis & San Francisco; St. Louis Southwestern; Chicago & Alton; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf, and others.

The commission noted that Canadian railroad subsidiaries, such as the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Central Vermont, had been eliminated from its consolidation, and that water carriers, where controlled by railroads concerned, were included.

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## CANADIAN PREMIER FAVORS GRAIN POOL

Arthur Meighen, in Launching Election Campaign in Manitoba, Promises to Aid Farmers If Returned to Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, launching the government party's election campaign in western Canada in a speech at Portage La Prairie on Tuesday evening, declared that if returned to power his government would establish a voluntary grain pool in which the farmers could pool all their grains against cash advance and participation certificates. The pool would be operated along the lines of the Canada Wheat Board, which handled the 1919 crop to the satisfaction of the farmers.

It would not be a compulsory pool, nor a monopoly, but it would guarantee to the farmers the full fair value of their products less only actual and necessary expenses, the Premier said. To get any business in competition with it, existing grain dealers would have to make similar guarantees to the producer.

## Advantages to Be Derived

The government would use its own elevators and storage facilities for the handling of grain, and the advantages to be derived from it were listed by the Premier as follows:

Fair value of the grain would be paid to the farmers by the grain board or any firm which competes.

Averages, if there were any, would accrue to the benefit of the producer through the participation certificates. Mixing, when practiced, would result in the profits going to the producer through the participation certificates.

Selling would be spread over 12 months to steady the market instead of having 75 per cent of the crop marketed as at present within the first three months of the crop year. Economies that would result from the handling of grain in bulk would accrue to the farmer through this pool.

## Tariff Sole Issue

Mr. Meighen reiterated the statement made in London, Ontario, when he made the announcement of an election that the tariff was the sole campaign issue. The Wood-Creer platform, as drawn up by T. A. Greer, leader of the Progressive or Farmers Party, and W. H. Wood, admitted "power behind the throne" in the Alberta Farmers Government, would bring disaster to the country with its advocacy of absolute free trade, he said.

Mr. Meighen declared that United States manufacturing was upon a scale 20 times greater than Canada's, and that the United States had a surplus every year things Canada had to sell. The United States had sold for five years to Canada an average of \$800,000,000 yearly, and had bought from Canada only \$400,000,000 worth yearly, leaving \$400,000,000 a year for Canada to pay in United States funds—a loss to Canada of \$700,000,000 yearly in exchange alone. Now the United States' revised tariff to bar Canadian farmers from selling products in the United States and the market for Canadian ranchers had been wiped out. The Canadian tariff was lower than American, before the United States started its latest revision, so that it was folly to say that Canadian acceptance of reciprocity would have obviated upward revision. To remove the Canadian tariff barriers meant to increase United States imports, curtail Canada's own markets, and depress production.

## History of Grain Act

Mr. Meighen dealt exhaustively with the history of the Canada Grain Act and cited complaints of farmers who

claimed the existing system gave large profits to the dealers at the expense of the producers, which led to the appointment in 1916 of a commission of inquiry. This commission did not proceed very far, chiefly because Dr. Robert Magill, the chairman, was appointed secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Last year complaints from the farmers became general again and the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission was appointed. No sooner had its appointment been announced than the cry was raised that its motive was political. In proof of his contention that no injustice was meant to anyone, the Premier gave the names of men who had been asked that to act as members but had declined for various reasons.

One of the next objections was to the inclusion in the commission of W. D. Staples, who was also a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administered the Grain Act, a federal law embodying legal restrictions under which grain may be bought, stored, graded, transported, and sold. Chief among the advocates of this objection, the Premier said, were the members of the Grain Exchange, including Dr. Magill, who was a member of the 1916 commission which had identically similar objects. It was strange, the Premier said, that in 1916 these men should urge that such an inquiry should be made, but now they should take objection on the ground that a grain commissioner was a member of the inquiry board.

## Grain-Growers Injunction Cited

The Premier referred to the stoppage of the inquiry commission's activities by an injunction secured by the United Grain Growers Company, Limited, and members of the Grain Exchange, on the ground that the Canada Grain Act is invalid. The appeal of the government in this matter is now before the Manitoba Court of Appeal. The Premier said it is the government's intention to press this matter so that, if the act is held to be valid, the commission may resume its functions as soon as possible. The government does not intend that private business should be pried into or should be wantonly disturbed, or that any steps be taken beyond what are necessary to ascertain whether any abuses exist, he said. He assured his hearers that anything the government can do to conduct the inquiry within these limits would be done, and he declared that no attempts should be made to stifle an inquiry into one of the most essential of public services.

If it should be found that the supervision of the grain trade is beyond the power of the Dominion Government, steps ought to be taken immediately to make a federal power by amendment to the Constitution. The Premier then stated that, after considerable study of the question of the handling of wheat, he had come to the conclusion a change was needed and had devised the plan for a voluntary pool, already described. Referring to the question of the tariff, the Premier said that the present situation was conducive to industrial instability which as a result had thrown thousands of workers out of employment. Industries do not know whether it would be safe to rely upon a degree of reasonable protection here such as they could get in other countries, or whether so to rely would be disastrous.

## Progressive Policy Denounced

The Premier denounced the policy of the Progressive Party as unfair and said it would bring disaster to the country if it were put into effect. Mr. Creer, the Progressive leader, said he did not want complete free trade, but Mr. Meighen, quoting from the farmers' platform, showed that he was irrevocably bound to the lifting of all tariff barriers. Mr. Creer's platform demands immediate and substantial all-round reduction in the customs tariff; increase in the British preference to 50 per cent and free trade with Great Britain in five years; unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and free entry of all foodstuffs into Canada as well as implements and farm and household machinery.

"I say that if the people of Canada

just grasp the fact that it is a case between a system of protection or of no protection they are deciding, then there would be no doubt about the result. In my judgment there never was a time in the history of Canada when its people were more overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining a protective system for this country," the Premier said.

## Underdeveloped Canada at Disadvantage

He termed free trade an arrant folly and declared protection was needed for the country's industries owing to the competition which existed between Canada, an underdeveloped country, and the United States, tremendously developed. The United States has facilities for absorbing Canada's undeveloped natural resources and working them to finished products. To abandon the protective system would be to invite absorption of the Canadian industries, the Premier argued.

Mr. Meighen concluded his argument for protection by declaring that Canada's tariff is not high, averaging less than 15 per cent on all goods imported. It averages 21 per cent on dutiable goods alone, and on farm implements only 14.6 per cent, the lowest of all the schedules of the tariff of Canada. This is considerably lower than during the Laurier régime, and at a time when uncontrollable commitments of the country require three times the revenue collected before 1911.

Referring to alleged extravagance in expenditures, the Premier said that outside of expenditures necessitated as a result of the war, such as pensions and war debt interest, the cost of running the Government of Canada today is about \$140,000,000 as compared with \$125,000,000 10 years ago, an increase of less than 2 per cent.

## KANSAS MINE LEADER DEFIES UNION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Alexander Howat, leader of the radical element in the United Mine Workers of America, was defeated in a contest with the international administration when the biennial convention, on a roll call vote upheld the executive board in its stand in the Kansas strip mine controversy. The vote was 2712 to 1773. Mr. Howat said after the vote that the action of the convention would not alter the position of the Kansas union.

The only districts to cast votes upholding the anti-administration forces were districts 24 of Michigan, 27 of Montana, and those of Indiana, Illinois and Kansas.

The Kansas miners went on strike because the operators changed working conditions. Mr. Howat says he will not order them back until the operators restore the working conditions. The executive committee has ordered that the matter be submitted to arbitration under the state law. Mr. Howat took the stand that the international officers are interfering in local self-government of districts by interfering in the matter. He has been ordered to appear in court in Kansas tomorrow in a case involving violations of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. He says he will not give bond as required by the law, and that he intends to go to jail.

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OFFICIAL VIEW OF  
GREEK RETIREMENT

Greek Legation States That the  
Enemy Has Been Put in the  
Position of One No Longer Able  
to Launch a Definite Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Relative to the operations of the  
Greek army in Asia Minor, the Royal  
Legation of Greece issues the following  
statement:

"After the defeat of the Turks at  
Samsat on July 4, and at Eski-Shohr  
on July 18, the Greek army occupied the  
Baghdad railway line, from Eski-Shohr  
to Adana, Karahissar, so necessary  
for the occupation of western Asia  
Minor, thereby depriving the  
enemy of this most important railway  
network which constitutes the enemy's  
most powerful means of resistance.

"After the occupation of this line,  
the Greek army undertook to consolidate  
and secure the line which was  
considered sufficient to carry out the  
objective of the war against Mustafa  
Kamal Pasha, leader of the Turkish  
Nationalists. With this in view, it  
decided to pursue the enemy and push  
him back as much as possible in an  
easterly direction, and then return to  
the position considered proper to hold  
permanently. This objective has been  
repeatedly declared before the opera-  
tions started, in order to avoid the  
false news which is published today  
concerning the alleged compulsory re-  
treat of the army.

## An Advance Under Difficulties

The new easterly operation was  
undertaken with great valor and car-  
ried out despite difficulties considered  
by other armies as insurmountable.  
After marching through a desert  
and inhospitable territory the Greek  
army reached the Geonk and Karanli  
rivers, 90 kilometers east of the San-  
garios River, that is, at a distance  
of about 300 kilometers from its base  
of supply.

"There it engaged in a battle lasting  
15 days, the victorious battle of the  
Sangarios, where the enemy was  
defeated from his naturally strong  
position which for five months he  
had carefully fortified, and where he  
had concentrated all his forces  
brought from the Caucasus, Siberia  
and Black Sea fronts, which left  
these fronts without protection. The  
Greek military and war correspond-  
ents who followed the Greek army  
closely after having observed these  
operations, expressed their admira-  
tion for this battle saying that, later  
on, when the whole campaign of  
August will be impartially judged, it  
will undoubtedly be considered as  
one of the most brilliant military ac-  
complishments.

"After the Sangarios battle, consid-  
ering it unnecessary to advance fur-  
ther in the interior, the Greek army,  
according to the adopted and pre-  
arranged plan, decided to return to its  
position for permanent establishment.  
Thus it crossed the Sangarios River,  
keeping in continuous touch with the  
enemy on a narrow front of 30 kilo-  
meters, and carried out this most dif-  
ficult and delicate operation without  
being annoyed by the enemy, and in  
absolute order and calm, not even  
showing the least war material  
across the river. The success of such  
a terribly difficult operation of this  
crossing the river under the eyes of  
the enemy is sufficient to prove his  
entire inability to assume any serious  
operation on account of his many  
covertive defeats.

## Enemy's Incapacity for Attack

If the enemy were not defeated,  
and if, as he pretends, he had com-  
pelled the Greek army to retreat, he  
would never have allowed such an op-  
portunity to pass without taking ad-  
vantage of it, in preventing the cross-  
ing of the river and destroying the  
army, provided he were in perfect  
contact with it. Since he did not do  
so, this proves his incapacity.

"After crossing the Sangarios River  
the Greek army continued, without  
deviation, the execution of its plans,  
not being in the least annoyed.

"This is the only true description of  
the military situation as it has de-  
veloped until today. All the news  
spread by the enemy concerning an  
alleged disorderly retreat, panic, and  
so forth, of the Greek army is abso-  
lutely false and has but one purpose,  
which is to counterbalance the im-  
pression created among the Turkish  
population and the European public  
opinion by the Turkish defeat at the  
Sangarios River, as well as by the  
many Turkish failures up to the pre-  
sent time, which deprive him of an im-  
portant territory exploited in many  
ways. His doubtful success at Sivri-  
hisar has no relation with the prin-  
ciple operations, and is nothing more  
than one of his usual attacks of re-  
tardance which often aim at the  
wounded who are unable to defend  
themselves; but this doubtful success  
has been checked immediately and the  
invaders were dispersed in disorder as  
soon as the Greek army appeared.

"As things have developed up to the  
present, one can say the principal  
period of the military operations  
against the Turks is now about to  
end, because as he stands today he is  
unable seriously to disturb the Greek  
army. Nevertheless, he will continue  
to carry out attacks of brigandage  
which would be punished every time  
by the Greek army in proportion with  
his impudence, and these eventual at-  
tacks will without doubt be announced  
in the future as successes."

NEBRASKA FAVORS  
LAKE CANAL TO SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska — Cordial  
approval of the Great Lakes-St. Law-  
rence waterway project was given  
at a conference of

representatives of the business and  
farming interests of Nebraska.  
The plans and scope and progress  
of the enterprise were presented by  
Charles F. Craig, executive director,  
and a number of brief speeches in  
support of it were made.

Mr. Craig said that it would bring  
the ocean 1500 miles nearer to Ne-  
braska producers and would add 20  
cents to every bushel of grain and a  
cent and a half a pound on all live  
stock produced in the State.  
Former Governor Harding of Iowa  
said that the economic history of the  
entire mid-west would be rewritten if  
this great project were carried to com-  
pletion, as it would not only shorten  
the distance to the markets that fix  
the price of all farm products but  
would give vitality to every reclama-  
tion and irrigation development in  
the western half of the continent.

EARLY ACTION ON  
TREATIES ASSURED

President Harding Is Told by  
Senator Lodge That Opposi-  
tion of Democrats Cannot De-  
lay Favorable Vote by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—President Harding was given assur-  
ance yesterday that there is no danger  
of such opposition developing in the  
Senate as will jeopardize or seriously  
delay the ratification of the Adminis-  
tration treaties with Germany, Austria  
and Hungary. Henry Cabot Lodge,  
(R.), Senator from Massachusetts,  
majority leader, called at the White  
House to outline to the President the  
situation in the Senate.

Before going to the White House  
Senator Lodge, it was apparent, had  
convinced himself that the interfer-  
ence or the participation of former  
President Wilson in the Senate oppo-  
sition to the treaties was not regarded  
as likely to lead to serious obstruc-  
tion on the part of the senatorial fol-  
lowers of Mr. Wilson. The fact that  
Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator  
from Alabama, minority leader, and  
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from  
Nebraska, the ranking minority mem-  
ber of the Foreign Relations Commit-  
tee, have decided to support ratifica-  
tion, precludes the possibility of the  
Democrats conducting a campaign as a  
party.

## Opposition Not Formidable

The Wilson faction, which will not  
comprise more than 15 at the outside,  
will probably be led by Carter Glass  
(D.), Senator from Virginia, to whom  
the former President has outlined his  
views on President Harding's peace-  
making policies. It is apparent that Mr.  
Wilson's influence weighs with Demo-  
crats as individuals, and not as a party.  
It is, in fact, suspected that the ac-  
credited party leaders in both houses  
of Congress would strongly disapprove  
of any attempt by the former Presi-  
dent to organize party opposition to  
the treaties now pending.

The Democratic leaders who favor  
ratification believe that there will be  
no original filibuster, though it is prob-  
able that some senators will seek to  
protract the discussion and delay final  
action on the German treaty longer  
than the Administration desires.  
President Harding is most anxious, as  
is the State Department, that all the  
treaties should be out of the way and  
a closed chapter prior to the conven-  
ing of the international Conference.  
Senator Lodge assured the President  
yesterday that Republican leaders con-  
trol the situation to a degree that  
renders it certain that favorable action  
will soon be taken.

## Night Sessions Begun

Night sessions on the treaty started  
yesterday when Frank B. Kellogg  
(R.), Senator from Minnesota, spoke  
in behalf of speedy ratification. It is  
the intention of the Senate leaders to  
continue the night sessions until the  
compacts are disposed of. The Demo-  
crats, however, do not view this policy  
with favor. A strenuous debate is in  
progress throughout each day on the  
revenue bill, and intimations have  
come from the Democratic side that  
continuous night sessions on the peace  
treaties might prove rather arduous  
for the legislators.

The Democrats will meet in confer-  
ence again today to discuss the atti-  
tude which the party will take on the  
treaties. The conference will also  
discuss the question of night sessions.  
It is indicated that no action will be  
taken which will bind the Democrats,  
as a party, one way or the other, and  
if any resolution at all is adopted it  
will be to the effect that each senator  
is left free to act as he sees fit and to  
vote his convictions on the measure.  
It is also probable that Senators  
Underwood and Hitchcock will ex-  
press their belief that it will be a  
mistake for the Democrats to prolong  
the discussion to the extent of con-  
ducting a filibuster and thus delay the  
passage of the treaties unduly.

## BONUS MUST GO DIRECT

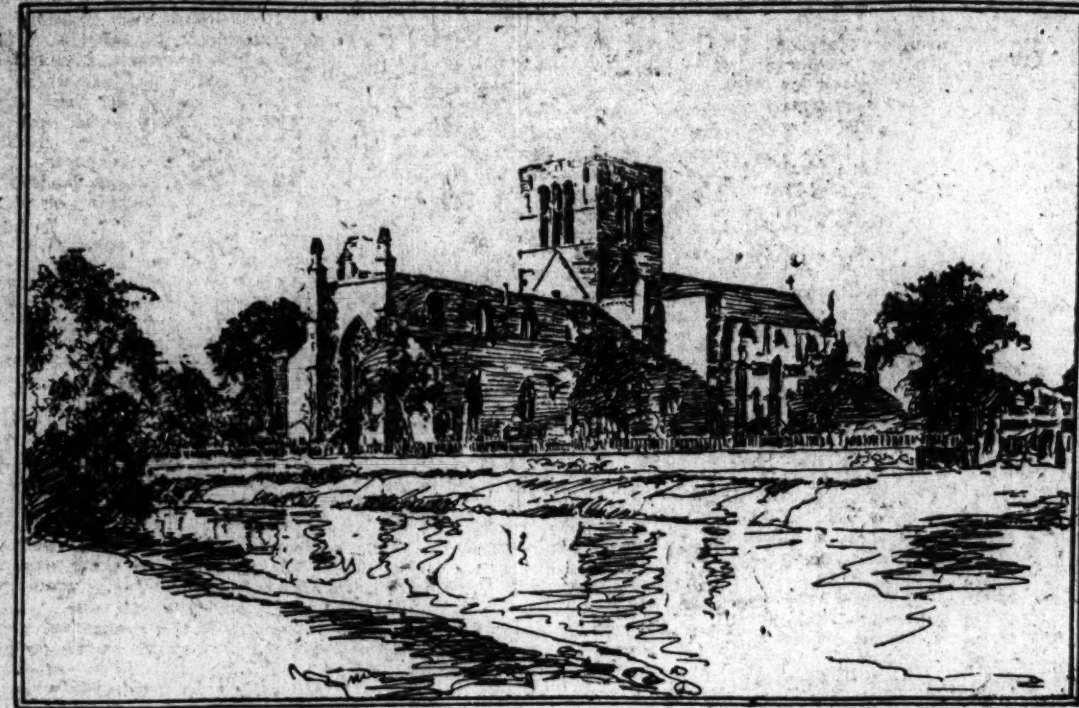
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The  
South Dakota bonus board, which has  
the distribution of the \$5,000,000 voted  
by the people of South Dakota at the  
election in November, 1920, among  
world war veterans, has ruled that ap-  
plicants for the bonus cannot make  
assignments of their claims to other  
persons. The bonus board will de-  
liver bonus warrants only to the  
original claimant, and will in no way  
accept an assignment, and therefore  
those who purchase such assignments  
cannot obtain the money until after  
the original claimant has secured it  
and turns it over to them, if he so  
desires.

A QUIET SCOTTISH  
BORDER TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are towns upon which the  
hand of modernity has fallen lightly.  
Other countries in Europe are richer  
than Scotland in such delectable  
places, France and Belgium, for ex-  
ample, where there are to be dis-  
covered towns in which once breathed  
the spirit of another age. Of such is  
the Scottish border town of Hadding-  
ton, which lies within 30 miles of  
Edinburgh, in the heart of the Garden  
of Scotland, and yet is out of the main  
current of progress, as it is off the



The Abbey Church, Haddington

main lines of railway. Railway enter-  
prise has treated Haddington scurvily,  
and places with only sand dunes and  
golf courses, lacking absolutely in  
romance and historical association,  
are the resorts of gregarious border  
borne thither by fleet trains. You can,  
of course, motor to Haddington, but  
if you approach it by train you must  
proceed via a junction called Longnidd  
on the Waverley route from  
Edinburgh to London, and the traveler  
may be assured that the shock of  
excessive speed will not be his.

A native in mercenary mood may  
speak bitterly of the railway surveyor,  
who, as it were, shunted his ancient  
town into a siding. But material  
prosperity is not everything. There  
are places whose amenities should  
be as jealously preserved as relics in  
a museum, they should be impervious  
to the hustling influence of progress;  
throughout the centuries their com-  
plexion should remain the same. So  
it is with Haddington. It was an old  
town 800 years ago, it was created a  
Royal Burgh in the twelfth century,  
and while its social conventions have  
changed, in physical feature it retains  
much of its ancient character. On the  
roofless walls of the Abbey of Had-  
dington, two or three workmen are  
perched high on scaffolding, gently  
perching the crumbling stones. They  
are always there, these leisurely  
craftsmen, and the sound of their  
hammers—unlike those of the jerry  
builders they are not hard driven—  
breaks softly on the silence of the  
"Lamp of the Lothians."

Thus it ought to be with such a  
town, and blades of grass should  
sprout between the cobblestones of  
its street, as they do at Haddington.  
The town is not advertised on the  
hoardings, its beauty is not vulgarized  
by the holiday poster. The impressive ruins  
of its abbey, its historical houses es-  
cape the idle gaze of tourist bands.  
It is veritably "at the back-end," a  
shrine for imaginative pilgrims.

For a few hours on market day  
there is bustle in the broad main  
street, then calm settles again. Time  
was when the Market of Haddington  
was an event, now it is merely an in-  
cident. In the old days corn was sold  
in bulk, on plain air, cattle lined the  
roadway, and the length of the main  
street rang with bellowing din, the no-  
cturnal hours were noisy with the pas-  
sage of farmers' gigs over the cobble-  
stones.

Turn out of this narrow street and  
you may imagine yourself in a medi-  
eval German town, a huddle of red  
tiled houses on the banks of the placid  
Tyne, over the river a crooked bridge.  
This town bore the burden of the  
English wars, fire and sword have  
laid it waste. These streets, in essen-  
tial little changed since then, have  
witnessed the radiant presence of  
Mary Queen of Scots, and there still  
stands the ruin of Bothwell Castle,  
home of the notorious Earl, "Mary's  
Bothwell," whose halls she brightened,  
while even the tragedy of Darnley  
was only a few weeks behind, and the  
clouds were gathering heavy on her  
future. In this same town was born  
John Knox, who crossed Mary's path.  
Its social memories are less inspiring.  
It seems still a town designed for  
social coteries, for jovial nights in

quaint inn parlors. Of the numerous  
clubs whose revellers are recorded in  
the faded pages of minute books, only  
the Farmers' Club survives, and it is  
now composed of serious agricul-  
turalists.

Haddington has chronicles of another  
kind. The town has been a center of  
intellectual life. It is intimately as-  
sociated with Carlyle. Here Jane Welsh  
was born. Her home, an intellectual  
rendezvous, still stands. Here Edward  
Irving, the famous preacher, whose  
life was so curiously linked with the  
Carlyles, was a frequent visitor.  
Irving for a time shed luster on the  
Haddington pulpit, was a zealous stu-  
dent at the town library, whose re-  
cords bear that the first book he bor-  
rowed was the "Poems of Burns."

VOCATIONAL WORK  
TO BE EXTENDED

Congress Appealed to by Board  
of Education for Aid in Work  
of Helping Schools to Teach  
Their Pupils Occupations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Now that the newly organized Vet-  
erans Bureau has taken over the prob-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SOCIALISTS TO TEST  
LUSK LAW'S VALIDITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State  
will test the constitutionality of the  
Lusk Law requiring educational insti-  
tutions to apply for a permit from the  
State Board of Education, by a civil  
suit, according to Morris Hillquit,  
counsel for the Rand School, who says  
that he has been advised that no vi-  
olent means will be employed against  
the school because of its failure to  
apply for a permit. Counsel for the  
school will thus have opportunity of  
protesting against the validity of the  
bill, he says, on the ground that it is  
in conflict with state and national in-  
stitutions. He has been advised from  
authorities in Albany that, pending the  
court's decision on the law, the work  
of the school will not be interfered  
with.

Mr. Hillquit declares the law to be  
an attack on the right of the individual  
to pursue the calling of his own choice,  
and says that the licensing of a calling  
is a fundamental violation of one of the  
oldest rights of Americans. He as-  
serts that there is no precedent for  
such a law and that it is a product of  
war time hysteria which has no place  
in the activity of a community pre-  
sumably at peace.

MASS MEETINGS AS  
PICKETING PROTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The  
Central Trades and Labor Council has  
announced that a series of mass meet-  
ings in public halls and street meet-  
ings are to be held under its direction  
to protest against the recent decision  
of Justice Seah B. Strong, that picket-  
ing was unlawful. William F. Kehoe,  
secretary, said that the council con-  
sidered this decision a violation of the  
rights of citizens and also unreasonable.

That Judge Strong's opinion was  
undoubtedly intended to establish  
class distinction in the United States,  
since he denied wage earners the right  
of association and agreement which  
is granted to employers, was the  
opinion of James Lord, president of  
the mining department of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor.

lem of soldier rehabilitation, the  
federal Board of Education, left free  
to carry out its original purpose, is  
appealing to Congress for legislative  
aid to develop and extend its work  
of vocational training in the home and  
in industry.

In vocational education work the  
federal board is now cooperating with  
48 states and 44 industrial rehabilita-  
tion with 34 states. Demands for ser-  
vice are coming in from all these states  
greater than the federal board can  
supply.

According to Louis M. Carris, the  
newly appointed administration head  
of the federal Board for Vocational  
Education, there is a more urgent need  
today for vocational training than  
when the board was created five years  
ago. One direct consequence of the  
war has been to throw nations into  
keener competition; the cost of living  
has advanced sharply and the trained  
efficiency for useful labor is the only  
means of maintaining and improving  
standards of living under the pressure  
of increased costs and impaired na-  
tional resources available for eco-  
nomic utilization.

## Congress Interested

Members of the education and labor  
committees of the Senate and the  
House are interested in new legislation  
to develop and extend the operations  
of the board now that it is left free to  
devote its entire energy to the prob-  
lem of vocational education. The vo-  
cational education interests of the  
country are urging as one new effort,  
the passage of the Kenyon-Poss  
amendment to the vocational educa-  
tion act, which would provide a sepa-  
rate fund for promotion of home eco-  
nomics education.

The merchants and commercial in-  
terests, including chambers of com-  
merce and trade associations in prac-  
tically all of the states, are agitating  
a similar fund for the promotion of  
commercial education.

The present program of the federal  
board, as outlined by Mr. Carris, em-  
braces the promotion in public schools  
of more adequate training of girls and  
women for the vocation of home mak-  
ing. The federal board proposes as  
one item in its current program to  
promote the extension of vocational  
education to comprehend the needs of  
women in the home and thereby en-  
able them to render social service by  
the adequate performance of their  
duties as home makers.

## For Farm Children

In agriculture the board contem-  
plates the development of part-time  
education to meet the needs of the

RENT PUBLICITY  
CAMPAIGN ASKED

President of Chamber of Com-  
merce Supports Rhode Island  
Mayor's Attempt to Reach  
the Profiteering Landlords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—  
Carrying forward his campaign to  
check profiteering in rents through  
publicity in the press regarding  
instances of high charges and a re-  
sistant increase, Joseph H. Gainer,  
Mayor of Providence, has won the  
support of Everett E. Salisbury,  
president of the city Chamber of Com-  
merce, and of the head of the business  
men's association of Olneyville. Com-  
plaint forms have now been prepared  
by the Mayor for the use of tenants  
who feel that their landlords are  
profiteering.

Pointing out, however, that the jus-  
tice of a case must be safeguarded,  
Mayor Gainer has designed the forms  
to include all essential details. He  
has assured tenants who anticipate  
action by their landlords that their  
names will not be given out unless so  
desired. The head of the Chamber of  
Commerce expressed himself as in  
entire accord with the Mayor, "with  
regard to landlords who profiteer on  
rents, in the commonly accepted  
meaning of the word."

"While we cannot," Mr. Salisbury  
says, "blame owners of houses for  
increasing their charges to tenants in  
proportion as their increased taxes or  
costs of maintenance may prove, the  
idea of any landlord at such a time  
as this, having so directly to do with  
the lives, comfort and happiness of a  
large proportion of our population,  
exacting exorbitant financial returns  
on his property, simply because he can  
force it out of the helpless ones, is  
to my mind abhorrent."

"From what I have heard, rents  
have been raised on practically all  
tenement houses, and it is said that  
the tenants have in most cases been  
willing to share with their landlords  
the increased costs. Most of our peo-  
ple are essentially fair in wishing to  
pay prices for all things in measure  
which will provide a reasonable re-  
turn to the persons from whom they  
are purchasing, renting or in other  
ways having business relations. This  
is as it should be. But I have no  
more patience with the landlord who  
will force from his tenant more than  
he is reasonably entitled to, simply  
because he can get it.

"We cannot expect the landlord any  
more than any other citizen who has  
his money invested in local property,  
to give away the use of that property  
for less than its usage is worth. In  
fact quite a proportion of our older  
citizens, widows, et al., are utterly  
dependent upon returns from such  
investments for their own livelihood;  
but it is beyond me how, even such  
can continue to maintain their self-  
respect or how they are entitled to  
continue in good repute as Christian  
citizens if they attempt to com-  
mercialize their present deplorable  
advantage to a degree which will bring  
about unnecessary hardship."

## ENFORCEMENT BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The  
Louisiana Senate at Baton Rouge yes-  
terday afternoon, by a vote of 22 to  
18, adopted the Hood prohibition en-  
forcement bill after attempts to sus-  
pend the rules to allow amendments  
were voted down earlier in the day.  
The Senate, however, by a vote of 26  
to 16, approved the Prowell resolution  
calling upon Congress to amend the  
Volstead act.

boys and girls on the farms. It will  
take education out into the field and  
into the farm home itself.

In the field of commercial education  
the board proposes to define commer-  
cial vocations in such a way as will  
make clear to public school authorities  
that they must provide a basis for  
specific vocational instruction.

The scope of vocational education  
in the field of trades and industries  
will be extended to embrace a number  
of occupations and in improving the  
demand for intelligent and efficient  
workers in domestic and foreign  
trade, now that the country is enter-  
ing a new commercial era.

So great has been the demand upon  
the board during the period of re-  
trenchment that an increase in the  
appropriations of \$200,000 to \$400,000  
for investigations and reports on vo-  
cational education in cooperation with  
the states, is regarded as essential.

The number of schools aided by the  
federal board increased from 1116 in  
1917-18 to 3155 in 1919-20. More than  
300,000 persons were enrolled in vo-  
cational courses in school during the  
latter year. In the period from 1918  
to 1920 the number of vocational  
teacher training institutions aided by  
the board increased from 94 to 135  
and the number of teachers receiving  
training in these schools increased  
from 6589 to 12,458.

The number of schools applying to  
the state boards for federal aid in-  
creased from 1810 in 1918 to 3281 in  
1920. Each year the amount of fed-  
eral appropriation has increased from  
\$1,655,588 in 1918 to \$3,632,177 in 1921  
and to \$4,120,000 for the current fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1922.

MAYOR REFUSES TO  
ENFORCE LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The  
Mayor of Emeryville, a small town  
between Oakland and Berkeley, on  
the eastern shore of San Francisco  
Bay, has defied the prohibition au-  
thorities, with the announcement that  
"neither his administration nor the  
people of his city regard the Volstead  
act as the law, and no local effort will  
be made to enforce it." Furthermore,  
said the mayor, W. H. Christie, "I  
shall not commit political suicide by  
advocating a local prohibition enforce-  
ment ordinance."

Mr. Mitchell and his deputies im-  
mediately prepared for a movement to  
clean up the liquor establishments  
known to be doing business in Emery-  
ville. The odd situation was presented  
of the proprietor of an amusement  
park trying to keep his place abso-  
lutely dry, but being compelled to call  
on the federal prohibition enforce-  
ment agents to do it, after private  
detectives and special deputy sheriffs  
whom he had hired had failed to keep  
picknickers from bringing liquor into  
Shell Mound Park. The proprietor,  
W. A. Siebe, is being aided by special  
agents of the prohibition forces.

PRICES OF CUBAN  
SUGARS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American  
refiners have purchased about 30,000  
tons of Cuban raw sugar this week,  
following the action of the Cuban  
Sugar Finance Committee in reducing  
the price to 2½ cents cost and freight,  
which means 4.23 cents a pound duty  
paid. The former figure was 3½ cents  
cost and freight, and 4.86 cents duty  
paid.

It is reported that a still lower price  
may be obtained, although sellers are  
expected to oppose it. The price of  
refined sugar dropped, in turn, to a  
5½-cent basis for fine granulated.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Dress Notes From Switzerland

When woman is emancipated from many yokes, which still need to be lifted, she will find more easily in the mode of the moment a means of self-expression; she will not consent to be the advertisement for a commercialized fashion, and will assimilate what is best in creative design, molding it to the needs of her situation in life, and her particular predilections.

If "Belinda" is about, as she often is for instance in another column of this paper, attending to her flowers at Island Farm, one wonders what she wears when engaged as described in tending apple-tree branches while standing against a background of vivid blue and red blossoms. No one would try to vie with the glory of nature's hues in vivid taint; and "Belinda," be she blonde or brunette, would look well in a linen dress of her neutral tone, like the pale brown sacking sold for sewing up big peck-bag cases. The hat alone might recall the color of her eyes, and be bound with the smallest binding of black velvet to determine the contour.

Moreover, when that same Belinda dashes down the garden to gather a bunch of sweet lavender, one does so hope her dress is of a color conducive to harmony on that occasion. A mauve-like puce, the shade of a ripe plum, would make a beautiful background for the lavender, with perhaps orange ribbons in her straw-colored hat.

Two friends starting forth to visit a Swiss mountain resort wore nice frocks: the one in an accordion-pleated beige and blue plaid skirt, with dark blue knitted jumper; white felt hat swathed in blue chiffon, hanging scarf-like down one side; blue stockings and white shoes. The other woman wore a black and white check skirt, black, short-to-waist silk jumper, long-sleeved; black velours hat with bunch of white flowers; white ante-lope boots.

The mountain station was full of people not very suitably garmented in view of possible ascents. But perhaps they were of those who cling to old clothes on these occasions.

A French woman lately interviewed, perhaps the best-gowned person in a quiet way, encountered this summer, disclosed her secret, simple enough. Her frocks, and they were many, are planned and executed under her supervision at home. Some of her dearest dresses dated from the war epoch; but have been rearranged to catch the echo of the season's mood. It is encouraging to meet a French woman who entirely agrees that slavish adherence to models kills all originality in clothes. It is astonishing how modern raiment will stand compressing into small spaces.

A party of three American women started to motor from a considerable altitude down to Vevey. Their heavy luggage was sent on by post for a few francs. The luggage they took with them on the car was fixed on most ingeniously and neatly. Each lady owned a good-sized square suitcase which fixed into an outer case behind the car, and matched it in color. On one of the footboards two boxes had been made to fit exactly, and contained boots, shoes, toilet accessories, etc.

It is remarkable how few women really look their best in unrelieved, severe, tailor-made suits unless some lighter note is added to the toilet by a scaling veil or a smart "Cassique." A woman dancing in a glorious shade of rose colored georgette with uneven edges, was hardly recognizable next morning in a blue tailor coat and skirt. The fashion of fringe skirts and long irregular, jagged side panels for evening dresses, seems to suit the music so much in vogue.

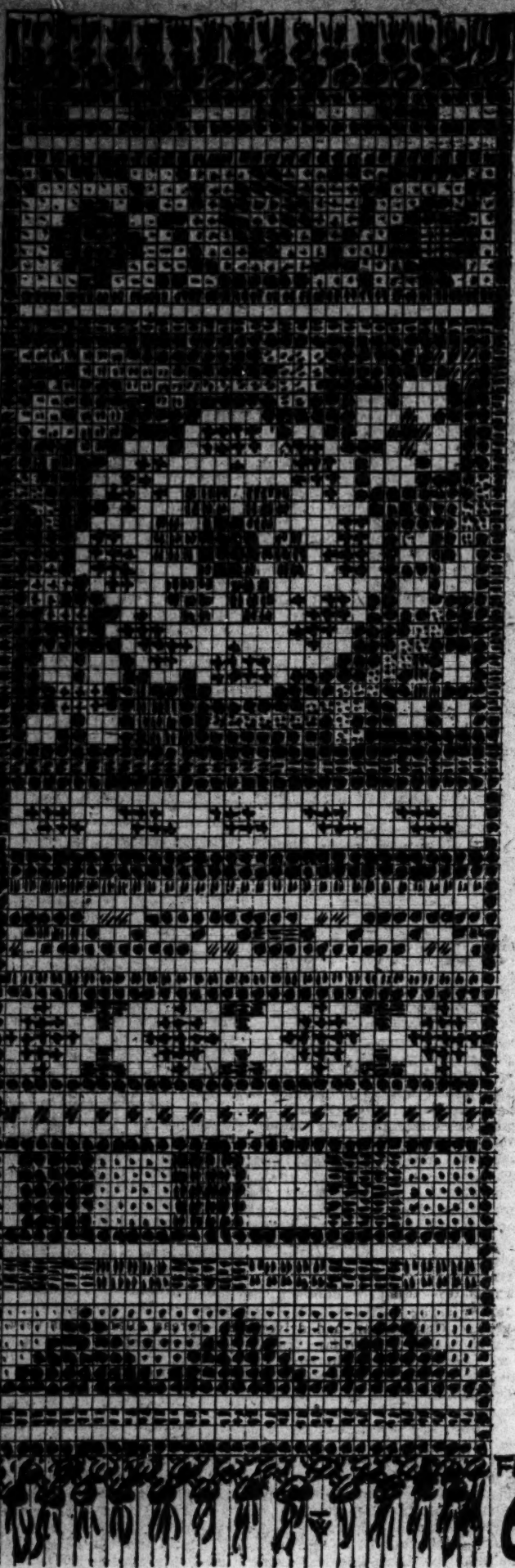
French children "en vacances" appear to possess most extensive and varied wardrobes, hardly ever wearing the same frock. It is quite difficult to distinguish boys from girls: both wear long tunics, and a boy was even seen with flowing curls tied with a real American big black bow.

The new neckwear for young men, is the untidest kind of loose, limp collar, falling over the shoulder of the coat, which easily converts an Adonis into a rustic peasant.

A group of pretty French women appeared at lunch in pale shades of organdie: they looked like a bouquet of flowers in the distance. Skirts much longer and wider, with tight bodices. One of the dresses was white, with black inset in a pattern. Another white, with insets of orange, also a yellow organdie dress with a mauve one, with organdie hats to match.

After a surfeit of summer frocks, however, thought inclines toward stiffer outlines. Even the black velvet hats now in vogue, the accepted wear of smart women, warm as they must be "when the sun shines hot upon the head" nevertheless suggest that welcome turn of the wheel, when with the approach of autumn fewer frocks will be needed, because they will be made of more durable material, and being dark attract less attention. The desire for anticipating fashions is more or less confined to the principal centers of the world. Other cities seem to be satisfied to enjoy the summer without peering into the uncertain future to ascertain changes pending in attire.

Some perfectly delightful hats were seen in Geneva, practical and smart, in patent leather, with a little ornamentation in ivory, wide and flat; they were big enough to hold a passport (which one requires constantly in this country), and yet were not cumbersome. Also some dear little attached cases in shiny leather quite uncommon in appearance. Each country has its individual idea of utility as well as beauty, and the former question finds more expression in the Republic of Geneva.



## Rear Halls

One of the best things about renovating is the unexpected surprise which comes from discovering that ugly old places in one's home are no longer necessary. Rear halls seem to be characterized generally by narrowness and darkness, and used merely

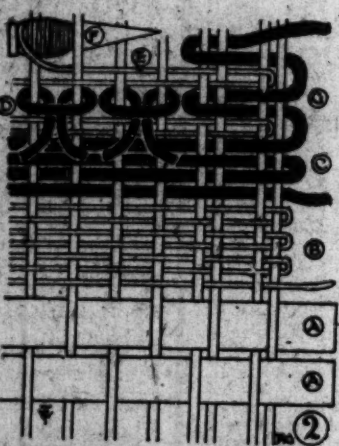


FIG. 2. REAR HALL. A, DOOR TO BATH; B, DOOR TO CLOSET; C, DOOR TO HALL; D, DOOR TO KITCHEN; E, DOOR TO LIVING ROOM; F, DOOR TO BED ROOM; G, DOOR TO PORCH; H, DOOR TO GARAGE; I, DOOR TO DRIVE; J, DOOR TO PORCH; K, DOOR TO GARAGE; L, DOOR TO DRIVE; M, DOOR TO PORCH; N, DOOR TO GARAGE; O, DOOR TO DRIVE; P, DOOR TO PORCH; Q, DOOR TO GARAGE; R, DOOR TO DRIVE; S, DOOR TO PORCH; T, DOOR TO GARAGE; U, DOOR TO DRIVE; V, DOOR TO PORCH; W, DOOR TO GARAGE; X, DOOR TO DRIVE; Y, DOOR TO PORCH; Z, DOOR TO GARAGE.

for convenient passageways, or for places into which open stuffy closets filled with a heterogeneous assortment of forgotten what-nots. The descriptive power of Dickens, himself, would fall in depicting many back halls. In contrast, however, comes the vision of a rear hall that fulfills its mission of usefulness, but also secures the same harmony and pleasantness manifested in other parts of the home. There may be readers of this article who are not satisfied with their own rear halls and who may find the following description helpful.

The hall is wide and light and full of color with all the wood work of ivory white enamel. Two French windows let the brilliant sunbeams in to play upon the golden tinted walls. The soft, velvet carpet-runner reflects the golden color. The glass doors into the dining room allow the sunshine free access.

On the left of the doors, there is a built-in cabinet about three feet high with a recess above. The top of the cabinet is gay in a gold-threaded

brocade cover, and the hand telephone is disguised as a little French maid. A narrow shelf at a convenient height in the recess has an attractive ornament or two, a calendar, a memorandum for names, and the telephone directory. These latter are covered in brocade to correspond to the decorations.

The built-in drawers under the recess are used for the particular purpose of caring for the embroidered household linens. The large center dolly is laid flat, not folded, nor rolled, with one drawer for each. It should be noted that each drawer is exceedingly shallow and is made of very thin wood. The dolly is not laid directly upon the shining wood but upon a white blotter, which prevents any staining of the linen with the consequent objectionable wrinkling. Each thin drawer is pulled in and out by means of tiny out-glass knobs firmly fastened into the narrow molding which finishes the edge of the drawer. When closed, each band of molding fits into place, and the effect of the assemblage is most pleasing.

At one end of the hall is a lavatory in white tile and yellow tinted walls. Cat-tails and green grasses in a charming design form a frieze around the wall. Guest towels embroidered in yellow daffodils, hang invitingly over glass rods which are ridged to prevent the towels from slipping. Opposite the lavatory is a clothes closet which extends about eight feet on the side of the hall. It is very shallow, being just deep enough to allow room for the one row of coats to hang on the center rod. The walls of the closet are lined with china silk of a beautiful gold color, shirred on small brass rods at top and bottom. The floor is neatly covered with a gold-colored cloth like denim. On the center brass rod there are a dozen or more coat hangers which are thoroughly padded with cotton and covered with a good quality of gold-colored satin ribbon. The hook of the narrow gold-colored ribbon, and the bottom of the hook is finished by a big bow of two shades of three-inch gold-colored ribbon. When guests open the doors to this clothes closet a thrill of unexpected pleasure comes at seeing the brilliant effect.

One wonders what Dickens would say if he saw a rear hall like this modern one. There may be picturesqueness in the descriptions of old dark hallways, but for pleasurable experience let us renovate and brighten even that part of the house that guests seldom see.

## Rug Weaving

Hand-woven rugs need no fresh praises to convince home-makers of their excellence, but every one does not know that it is possible to have them, not only hand woven but homemade. The following article gives a description of how this result may be brought about.

The actual making of the rug, when once the student has acquired the art of making the knot, is a very simple operation. Of the many ways of making a rug, perhaps the method described here is the simplest as well as the most desirable. It can be accomplished with little material, or if required can be made a costly article. Many people consider, however, that a short pile is the most desirable.

To begin with, it will require a strong frame or loom; the same as that used in tapestry weaving will be suitable in every way. Having fitted up the warp threads (thick cotton warp of string-like consistence) and arranged them, 10 to the inch, across the width of the loom, with the alternate threads linked up with a leash (a loop of cord securely tied to the cord on the leash pole), (note illustration 1) be careful to see that all the warp threads are taut, and as equal in tension as it is possible for them to be. Having settled that, you will now require a good solid foundation on which to weave. Two thin laths, woven in and out between the alternate warp threads is a very good method of producing this. (Note illustration 2.)

It will now be necessary to regulate a few passes of web to weave the warp threads before weaving two passes of wool. Note that the wool covers two warps in the weaving, and will also enable you to pick up the required warps for the knots. The knots are formed by taking up two adjacent warp threads with the thumb and forefinger of the hand, call them A and B (see illustration 3).

Then holding a length of wool in the right hand, pass the end behind warp A, bring the end of the wool across the front of A and B, pass it then behind B and bring it out under the loop, and between the two warp threads, press the knot thus made close on to the web, and complete the row of knots across the whole width of your warp to the selvage. The selvage is made up of four warp threads used in twos with thick wool. Next, weave a pass of web between the alternate warp threads across the whole row of knots and into the selvage, pressing the whole together by means of the comb. When you consider your rug is long enough, weave two or three passes of wool, as at the beginning of the rug, finishing off with a pass of web.

The next operation is to cut the fabric out of the loom, taking care to leave a good length of warp for knotting the ends of the warp threads.

There are many ways of finishing off. The manner suggested here is that it should be done by taking four warp ends and making rows of knots close up to the web of the fabric. If a fringe is not desirable, then the warp ends can be turned back and a piece of strong webbing sewn on the back of the rug to cover up the ends and prevent them from straying out. Perhaps a little unevenness will assert itself on the surface, but a little attention with the clippers should suffice to level any unnecessary ends of the wool knots. The tools used are illustrated, and, in addition, scissors are required (note illustration 5).

In making designs or patterns for rugs, purchase some squared or ruled paper; a good size is 8x5 to the square inch, using one square to represent a knot of your fabric or two warp threads. Do not be tempted to do any complicated pattern at first; some simple design is rather to be desired.

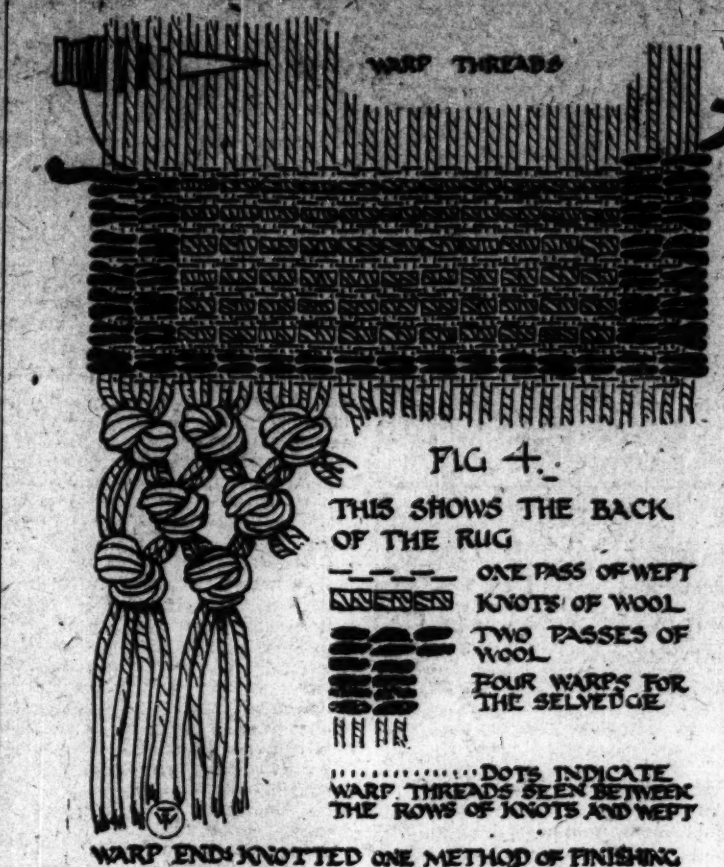


A SINGLE KNOT SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION A AND B. WARP THREADS.

FIG. 3.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

as in the early stages of the work you will require all your attention concentrated on making the knot, weaving the web, keeping the selvage even and the fabric the right width, the tendency being to draw the warp threads together, and so spoil the shape of the rug. Perhaps the first small sample rug may be composed of bands of knots in different colors, red, blue, yellow, etc., passing on to forms like pyramids and checkers, with narrow bands of colors in between. Having accomplished this satisfactorily, your next pattern may take such forms as a flower suggests: the marigold, carnation, rose, etc., always keeping well in mind that you will not be able, with your thick wool and



THIS SHOWS THE BACK OF THE RUG

ONE PASS OF WEFT  
KNOTS OF WOOL  
TWO PASSES OF WOOL  
FOUR WARPS FOR THE SELVAGE

DOTS INDICATE WARP THREADS SEEN BETWEEN THE ROWS OF KNOTS AND WEFT

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



FIG. 5.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Inexpensive Harmony in the Home

When I walked into Olivia Gray's new bachelor-girl apartment the other day I stopped on the threshold and gave a gasp of admiration.

"That's the effect I worked for," Olivia replied. "All one needs to do is to choose an effective color scheme and a harmonious setting can be created with only a moderate amount of expenditure. We can't all be interior decorators, any more than we can all be poets, but by careful planning mixed with a judicious amount of common sense an amateur can accomplish quite a lot in this matter of home-making, whether it's in a 10-room house or a three-room apartment."

"I think this color combination in your living room is delightful," I encouraged her. "I especially like your gray walls."

"Oh, those," Olivia waved her hand carelessly toward them. "I did it myself with alabaster. It's really quite simple, and rather fun. The preparation comes by the box all ready to use, you know, and one only has to mix it with cold water and put it on with a brush. And if you will examine the curtains, she continued, pointing to the living-room window, "you will find that they are nothing more pretentious than plain old-fashioned cheescloth."

"But quite effective," I admired, examining the lavender window drapings sewed with blue silk in large stitches. "Inexpensive, too," continued Olivia. "I paid 24 cents a yard for it."

There was a gray ratine cover for the couch in the living room, and the cushions piled upon it were made of Japanese crepe in harmonizing shades of violet, blue and tan. The novel idea of covering the ugly radiator with gray crepe not only added to the beauty of the room but it proved a useful idea as well, providing a sort of stand for a particularly cheerful pottery vase. A bright orange cushion in one of the chairs made a vivid splash of color to match.

I peeped into the tiny boudoir adjoining. Here the curtains were of rose crepe, sewed with large blue stitches. The couch cover was of blue-green ratine, and the little desk in the corner had been painted gray to match the walls and was stenciled in blue. There was a lavender rug on the floor. If inexpensive everything was exquisitely tasteful. Never before had I realized the decorative possibilities of Japanese crepe and cheescloth, yet these two materials figured largely in creating the unmistakable charm of Olivia's apartment.

My hostess called me into the dining room, where she was spreading a cloth of lavender crepe on the table. "You are going to stay to dinner," she said firmly.

"Olivia, did you make that tablecloth?" I asked. "How delightfully it blends with the curtains."

"Fifty-eight cents a yard," rejoined Olivia practically, placing dainty napkins of the same material on the table. "I have a gray one, too, to match the walls and furniture and a blue one

## Creole Rice Dishes

"See, Marie, I have finished my cala cakes," says tiny Lucie, playing down in the yard at making what northern youngsters would call mud-pies. And, listening, one realizes that this is New Orleans, where even the little children know all about the interesting old Creole dishes.

What are calas? The Creole Cook Book writes them up most charmingly, taking us first for a short excursion into the picturesque past. Under the cry of "Belle cala! Tout chaud!" says the cook book, "the ancient Negro women in the French quarter of New Orleans sold a delicious rice cake, which was eaten with the morning repast. The cala woman was a daily figure in the streets till within the last two or three years. She went her rounds in quaint bandanna tignon, guinea blue dress and white apron, and carried on her head a covered bowl, in which were the calas and hot calas. Only two or three of the ancient cala women remain, and perhaps you sigh for the good old times and the quaint customs of old Creole days, which gave such a beautiful and unique tinge to the life of the ancient quarter."

But the custom of making calas in Creole households has not died out; so excellent a way of serving rice in this region of immense rice fields is destined to continue. One wishes, however, that the restaurants would feature them, since visitors to the city can not know them in the Creole homes. How are they made? They are more like fritters than cakes, and the process is something like this:

Boil half a cup of rice in three cups of water, until it is very soft. When it is cold, mash it and add half a cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in hot water. This must rise over night, and in the morning are added three beaten eggs, half a cup of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of flour. The mixture must be set to rise for 15 minutes, then a little grated nutmeg is added, and the calas are fried by tablespoonfuls "remembering always," says the cook book, "that the cake must not touch the bottom of the pan." Then they are drained on brown paper and sprinkled with powdered white sugar. And, of course, they are to be eaten piping hot.

During the years of "conservation" the whole country learned to use rice in many ways, to save flour. But before that time, the North was often told by the South, "You do not know much about the way we use rice as a vegetable; you merely make puddings and sweet dishes of it." Creole New Orleans does everything—that anybody else, north or south, does with rice, but in addition it has its own distinctive ways of serving this highly esteemed product. Well flavored ways they are, indeed, for Creole cookery combines the French art of New Orleans' earliest settlers with the Spanish ways of those who followed, so that even rice, most negative of foods, becomes delicious through combinations. One of the best-known of these prepared dishes is the Spanish-Creole jambalaya.

Jambalaya is a combination of rice and sausage, or rice and salt meat, broth and many seasonings being added, or it is made with crabs or shrimps. Since shrimp jambalaya is the most popular, it may be rather interesting to know just what is in this rich pink rice dish. Tomatoes, to be sure. And onions. Spanish dishes are so apt to begin with directions about chopping two onions, trying them in butter, with a little flour and several herbs. Then three tomatoes go in, and there is more cooking, then three pints of hot broth or oyster water is added. Eighty boiled lake shrimp go in next, then, after a few minutes' boiling, the mixture is ready for the cup-and-a-half of rice. This is raw rice, so now the boiling must continue for a half to three-quarters of an hour. Then the rice, pink and firm, has absorbed the broth flavored with onions, garlic, thyme, bay leaf, chili pepper, cayenne, salt and plain pepper, and all the seasonings the Spanish taste seems to delight in, and it comes out tinted with tomatoes and enriched with shrimp, a real New Orleans concoction. Northern taste might prefer less seasoning, but the general idea of cooking rice in with shrimps, crabs or meat might suggest other arrangements.

Thus we can see, from these few Creole rice dishes, how the Creoles regard that useful vegetable. It is well enough plain if one wants it so, but it is most excellent when it can absorb the pungent seasonings, the delicious flavors, the rich broths or delightful sauces that they excel in assembling or creating.

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## JAPANESE ARMY IS STILL IN SIBERIA

While "Neutral Position" of Troops Is Proclaimed, Their Action Does Not Represent Wishes of People of Japan

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHITA, Far Eastern Republic.—One of the difficulties encountered by visitors here is to realize a condition such as exists in Japan concerning the army general staff. Premiers may meet and agree, ambassadors may pledge, Parliament may pass laws, there may be threats about money, but if any agreement, pledge or plan does not meet with the approval of the general staff they may disregard the entire arrangement and do what they very well please.

Much has been written about this double-barreled system of government. The way it works out was recently shown in the disposition of the Japanese troops now occupying Siberia, or at least sitting on the threshold of that vast country, permitting it to breathe or not at they see fit. The Japanese press holds up its hands in impatient exasperation, commenting on the two kinds of diplomacy which prevail, but the general staff, through its publicity bureau, sends out fatuous statements, so ridiculously absurd that even the press of Japan practically ignores them.

So it known that Japan, the last country to feel the after-effects of war, is now growing with its burden of taxation. There have been serious labor disturbances, and in high circles there are many nifty charges of graft, headed by what is known as a "serious affair in the Imperial household." The constant change of reasons for the stay of the army in Siberia, not only piling up expense, but deepening the hatred of the Russians for Japan and keeping closed the vast market opportunities for Japanese manufactured products has brought about a clamor for the recall of the troops. This and other foreign troubles culminated in the calling of the recent widely discussed Colonial Conference. According to what was published in the press the items for consideration by this conference were: "The situation for Korea, the Shantung question, the 21 demands on China, the situation in Manchuria and the presence of the troops in Siberia. After due deliberation it was decided that the troops should come home from Siberia at once, with two or three rather important exceptions.

### Rubber Stamp Statement

Not only did this mean a big cut in expenses, but labor and factory owners saw openings for a part of their stagnant output. Timber and mining concessions for which many applications had been made by Japanese companies might be granted so that preliminary work could be done this year before the ice comes down. There was to be no delay. Hospitals were examined and steps taken to provide transportation for the evacuation of two full divisions of troops. The general staff was not a part of the conference. Whether or not its members were invited and declined the honor was not published.

In the meantime the Japanese publicity bureau has continued the use of the regular rubber stamp statement which proclaims the absolutely neutral position of the Japanese troops. The Japanese have been in rigid control of Vladivostok since they took it over in the spring of 1920. They have disarmed the local militia three or four times, once when the police instituted a search for firearms, uncovering a collection of machine guns in a house occupied by Japanese and old régime Russians. Their guards patrol the railroad, their station commandant gives the word for the departure or stoppage of trains, their soldiers search baggage, and the system of espionage is as complete as a German-trained, Japanese efficient army can make it.

### In Complete Ignorance

What does the Japanese Army want in Siberia and why does it so persistently hold on? The people and the press of Japan are seemingly in complete ignorance of the army's purpose. Saghalien Island, formerly in possession of Japan, is now wholly a regularly organized and administered Japanese province. De Castri Bay, a harbor that remains free from ice a month later than Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur, has been permanently occupied, and the old stalking horse of danger from the spread of Bolshevist doctrine in Korea and Manchuria, now grown useless, has been retired. De Castri Bay and a 40-mile railway control the Amur River, potentially if not actually the most important river commercially in Siberia. These are juicy plums, and while they will not justify the great expense of three years military occupation of Eastern Siberia, they seem all there is in sight.

Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the fact that the action of the army in Siberia does not represent the wishes of the people of Japan. They have insisted in every way possible that the army be recalled.

In dealing with strong countries it may be assumed that any contract or treaty made and signed by the diplomatic corps will be respected, but unless approved and signed by the general staff any pledge made by the foreign office or its representatives takes the character of a "scrap of paper."

And the Far Eastern Republic? During all of this time of treacherous double dealing, how have its officers conducted themselves? Have they sent their men with instructions, have they

lost courage or showed signs of quitting? The answer is, they have not. The hungry people express their sorrow over the betrayal to which they have been submitted, but they do not talk of yielding, either to their military oppressors or in their determination to maintain a democracy as provided for by the Constitution enacted in the spring of this year.

### Recognition by America

The people speak bitterly of the oft repeated assurance that the result of a general election including the voice of the peasants would secure the sympathy and recognition of America. The election was held, fair laws were passed and months have gone by, and yet, as one frontier customs man pointed out, an American citizen must leave his passport with the consul at Harbin or Vladivostok before coming into the country. The officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Chita knew that America has many world problems to consider and they attach due weight to the sending of an American mission to Chita so soon after the taking over of the reins by the new Administration, but the poorly clad civilian only knows that seven years of famine and two years of irregular dealing and oppression by the Japanese Army are up to the limit of what he should be called on to endure.

The organization and maintenance of an army to "liquidate," as they put it in Russian, Ungern, has been necessary. General Chang Tso Lin has 15,000 troops at Manchuria, who were started on their way to put Baron Ungern out of Mongolia, and the problem of what to do with this army now is one that must create grave concern in the minds of those who are responsible for the Far Eastern Republic. Manchuria station is the terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. To get into Mongolia these troops could best be transported over the Chita railway to Verkhé Uinsk, and thence overland to Urga.

### What Republic Wants

What the new Republic wants was incorporated in a written statement given the writer by Mr. Krasnotchokoff, the head of the Republic of the Far East. He wrote as follows: "There is absolutely no foundation to the wild rumors and insinuations spread abroad by our opponents to the effect that the Republic is a mere creature of Moscow, a mere transient, passing act in a complicated game. Russia is fighting for its existence in an inimical world and very little credence must be given to stories about the plots against the peace of the world hatched in Moscow. If Russia wants anything it is peace, peace at any price. The consent of Moscow to the organization of our Republic is a part of this peace program—a desire to prevent any direct contact of foreign powers with Soviet Siberia.

"We of the Far East have a close understanding with Moscow that our separation is complete, that the ground work of our system should be built upon the principle of private property and not Communism, reasonable government control and not nationalization of trade and industry. The recognition of our Republic by the allied powers would put our independence upon a solid basis and clear the way for peaceful development and application of capital. Our people are cognizant of its poverty and helplessness at the present moment and its vast possibilities in the nearest future and is therefore willing to meet half-way foreign investors whose capital and industry would bring to life the nameless treasures of our soil and waters to the mutual benefit."

## PROTESTS AGAINST IRISH PARTITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The outside edges of the Six-County "iceberg" are melting away so rapidly its dimensions must shortly assume those of a pillar of smoke. Deputations representing the local government in the counties have waited on Mr. de Valera at the Mansion House from Tyrone, Fermanagh, Derry City and more recently from South and East Down, all protesting against partition of Ireland and pledging themselves to resist the attempt to coerce them into a separate administration from the rest of Ireland.

Those who put the case of County Down before the Dail Cabinet drew particular attention to the lack of intelligence displayed in drawing a line of demarcation around the northeast territory, and stated that, "with one considerable exception, every local governing body in East Down had a majority opposed to partition." This partition was imposed by another country regardless of the opinion of representatives of any party in Ireland.

Even those who accepted partition did so under protest, and, in the opinion of the deputation, no results could follow from persistence in such a measure but with renewal and perpetuation of ancient enmities which they desired to see extinguished for ever. They therefore reiterated their resolve that County Down should remain a part of Ireland, and Mr. de Valera in reply said that as a representative for County Down, he would promise to give such an important matter full attention.

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## IS THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY MENACED?

Dr. Wirth Declares That to Protect Constitution Was Only Means of Saving Country From Second Defeat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The proclamation of the government and the issuance of the edict for the protection of the Constitution show clearly how grave the situation consequent upon Mr. Erbsberger's assassination is considered by those in authority. Speaking recently at Frankfurt and also at Stuttgart, the Chancellor expressed it as his conviction that the Republic was in danger. As a matter of fact, since the November revolution Germany has not passed through so serious a crisis; the Kapp revolt, had though it was, did not equal it.

For the last year and a half the junkers have been weaving their webs with more success than was generally known. The "Ogresch" and other pan-German organizations of national and monarchistic tendencies have grown and thrived. The reactionary press finally threw off all reserve and systematically and openly defied and ridiculed the Constitution. Crimes were committed in the name of patriotism, culminating in the violent attack on Matthias Erbsberger, democrat and pacifist, which, whether the work of a fanatic or, as is accepted, not without good cause, the result of long-laid plans, has been instrumental in bringing about the crisis. It was clear this state of things could not continue.

### Issues an Edict

Dr. Wirth declared in the cabinet meeting which decided upon the new measures that to protect the Constitution was the only means of saving Germany from a second and complete defeat; the government was determined to proceed with inexorable rigor against all and every rebellion. The President then issued the edict which is the Republic's sole means of self-defense—an exceptional law for the whole of Germany. Liberty of press and speech is restricted; newspapers and writings of all kinds that incite in any way to the undermining of the Constitution or hold it up to ridicule, or agitate for acts of violence against the representatives of the republican-democratic state may be forbidden publication for a fortnight or longer and the publisher subjected to a term of imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 marks. Meetings of similar tendencies are prohibited under similar penalties for those who, in defiance of the order, convene or speak at or attend the meetings.

The new regulation of President Ebert encroaches deeply upon the fundamental rights of the Germans which were guaranteed them by the Weimar Constitution and it will be felt most by those who refused to accept the Weimar Constitution, who have systematically opposed it and who at the recent anniversary celebration abused it in broad and undignified terms. No exceptional conditions or exceptional laws are ever popular and the sooner the necessity for them ceases, the better for all parties. The new regulation is absolutely needed at this juncture in defense of the Constitution. If a stop is not summarily put to the openly-rebellious procedure of the pan-Germans the Republic will soon cease to exist.

### Republic Slighted

To cite only a few instances of the manner in which anything pertaining to the Republic is slighted, and all national aims fostered, in the Berlin head police depot notices of events concerning the safety police were not allowed to be posted up, but those on the monarchist-antisemitic "front-fighters" organizations were given full space; in Munich a commemoration of the anniversary of the Constitution was forbidden while monarchial demonstrations were permitted; the Independent Socialist press was forbidden, but certain reactionary papers allowed.

That so exceptional a proclamation should create lively comment in the press could only be expected. The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "The reactionary circles fear at the Republic's idea of liberty which expresses itself in harsh regulations against press and speech, but they forget that they always advocated the sharpest measures against any brawlers from the Left and loudly demanded more energy on the part of the government. The regulation meets with the same measure. If the government did not hinder the attacks upon the Republic there would be danger of the people's self-defense with all the accompanying terrors."

The "Vorwärts" writes in the same terms and the "Berliner Tageblatt"

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calls the order, however undesirable, a necessary and unfortunately tardy action in defense of the Republic. The "Berliner Volkszeitung" says the Republic is in danger. Exceptional conditions demand exceptional laws, and adds: "Let no one deceive himself, the danger from the Right is terribly great." The "Freiheit" expresses itself sentimentally: "The existing laws would suffice to stop the murderous propaganda of the reactionaries, to quell the conspiracies of the counter-republican organizations and to dissolve the armed bands. But the laws must be applied. We all know that public prosecutors do not accuse, that administration of justice fails when it is a case of dealing with the nationalist and military reaction."

The "Germania," in a long leading article, supports unconditionally the action of the government in view of the exceedingly critical situation consequent upon the ever-increasing instigation of the reactionary party. The press organs of the Right parties all employ the same argument; that the Red Flag, the Communist paper, has always, with few exceptions, enjoyed liberty of speech; which is a very weak argument at best, as no one but the small fraction of the Communists takes the "Rote Fahne" seriously. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," the organ of the great landowners, gives utterance to a covert threat—the starting-out of the towns. This is a serious danger as far as the supplying of the cities with milk goes, for the junkers have the peasants and small farmers entirely under their control. Already there is a talk of raising the high milk prices still more, ostensibly in consequence of the shortage of fodder.

### Solidarity of Unions

The solidarity of the trade unions in the present crisis is complete. A deputation of the German trade unions, including the Christian-Socialists, waited upon the Chancellor to demand vigorous measures to hinder the ever-growing strength of the reactionary parties. The declared that 11,000,000 workmen and clerks were willing to place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the government in defense of the democratic Republic, and they expected that the government would immediately take all necessary steps. Dr. Wirth expressed his gratification at the resolute support of the unions and said that action had already been taken. The following day the President's edict was issued.

When the Reichstag meets, the unusual spectacle of perfect unanimity upon some points among the Democratic, Center, Majority, and Independent Socialist and Communist parties will be manifested.

## CHINA'S DELEGATE TO PACIFIC CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The career of the Chinese delegate to the Pacific Conference, Dr. W. W. Yen, has been most interesting. He is distinctly a product of American influences in China, and as such will be in himself a justification of the policy which America has followed in the development of China on modern lines.

Dr. Yen was appointed Chinese Foreign Minister on August 12, 1920. Prior to that time he had been Chinese Minister to Denmark. He studied at St. John's University, and the Anglo-Chinese College and later, prior to going to America, at Tung Wen College. In America he was a student at the University of Virginia, where he was awarded medals and other prizes for debating, English composition, and general proficiency, and when he returned to China in 1900 he became professor of the English language and literature at St. John's. He translated and edited many books, among them the Standard English-Chinese Dictionary, a work of 3000 pages. He was one of the founders of the World's Chinese Students Federation, a member of the Educational Association of China, Anti-Footbinding Society and other welfare associations. In 1908 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, at which Dr. Wu Ting-fang was Minister.

In 1921 he was made Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs at the time the first government of the Republic was organized, and a year later was made Minister to Germany and Denmark. He remained in Germany until China joined the Allies in warring upon that country and then went to Denmark.

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## POLITICAL TOUR OF MRS. LLOYD GEORGE

"Dame Margaret" Has Spoken at Various Women's Meetings to Urge Need of Woman's Point of View in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, England.—Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Prime Minister, recently completed an extended tour among the Yorkshire towns and villages, speaking at various women's meetings, and urging the necessity of establishing the feminine point of view in politics. "Dame Margaret Lloyd George," which is her official designation, is no fiery and inspiring orator, but her transparent honesty, simplicity and sincerity, appeal to her audiences as an enthralling eloquence could.

After the initial meeting of the tour held in Sheffield, an early morning start was made by motor car for a small town at the head of one of the dales and situated in the midst of wild moorland scenery. It was market day; the town was crowded with farmers and their wives who had driven miles in all kinds of quaint and ancient vehicles. The car was pulled up near the old market-cross, and one of the party took the "chair" and introduced the chief speaker. The chairman's remarks were, however, somewhat interrupted by the lowing of cattle, and the bleating of sheep.

"I want to talk to the women especially," said Mrs. Lloyd George, whereupon she was soon surrounded by an attentive and enthusiastic crowd, who cheered her closing remark, "Every woman can help to make the world a better place to live in." Many questions were asked, some of them showing how keen and intelligent an interest these Yorkshire women take in the questions of the day. Many of the audience wished to shake hands with the speaker, and messages of affection and good will were sent through her to the Prime Minister.

### "Honey-Bee Nest"

From this town the car sped nearly 20 miles through some of the finest moorland scenery in England, past rolling waves of purple heather, and along beautifully wooded dales, to a farmhouse with the poetic name of "Honey-Bee Nest." "Honey-Bee Nest" awaited the visitors with suppressed excitement; the huge barn had been gayly decorated with flags and great bunches of heather and fox-gloves. Most of the audience had come long distances in every kind of vehicle, from a curious two-wheeled gig such as Mr. Pickwick might have driven in to the latest thing in motor cycles, ridden by an up-to-date young woman in khaki. One woman had driven in her donkey-cart more than 11 miles.

The rafters of the old barn rang with the cheers that greeted Mrs. Lloyd George when she entered and was presented with a beautiful bunch of heather tied with red, white and blue ribbons. When the meeting had been in progress some time, a message was brought asking whether the men might come in and hear the speeches also. A party of harkmakers were anxious for a share of the good things going and, led by the farmer and his sons, they managed to find places, from which they joined in the cheering. It was at this meeting that there was some good-tempered opposition and criticism, one of the women present being an official of a society which supported a candidate who opposed the Coalition. However, after Mrs.

Lloyd George had answered questions, a resolution supporting the government was passed by an overwhelming majority, her words "I hope every woman here will exercise her vote wisely and well" being cheered enthusiastically.

The last meeting that day was at a tiny moorland village 10 miles away at the end of one of the wildest and most picturesque dales. So much time had been occupied in talking and answering questions at the barn that the arrival of the party was an hour later than had been arranged. Dusk was falling; the lights in the schoolroom had been extinguished, though lights shone in some of the windows of the village. An owl hooted at being disturbed; otherwise the place seemed asleep.

### No Audience in Sight

In spite of the late hour Mrs. Lloyd George declined to give up the meeting; accordingly, the car was drawn up under a convenient wall, and the "chairman"—who was a woman—opened the meeting. It required some courage to speak out into the dusk with no audience in sight, unless a surprised cow looking over the wall might be considered as such! By degrees, however, shadowy forms appeared, cottage windows opened, and footsteps echoed along the silent streets. A crowd of 50 or more had soon assembled, all keenly anxious to see and hear the wife of the Prime Minister. After the meeting questions came thick and fast out of the darkness, and a big yellow moon had come up behind the church before the proceedings ended.

When all was ready for departure, the last handshake had been given; "grannie," one of the inhabitants, came up carrying a basket full of beautiful roses, among which nestled six eggs from "her own hens." Mrs. Lloyd George was visibly touched as she accepted the gift, shaking hands warmly with the donor. As the car turned the corner from the village for the long run to Harrogate, where the night was to be spent, a man called over a garden wall, "Tell the Prime Minister we are all Coalition here." "That's right," answered Mrs. Lloyd George in cheerful tones; "he'll be delighted to hear it."

### HEADSHIP OF UNITED PROVINCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The heated debate between the partisans of Allahabad and Lucknow as to the real as against the titular headship of the Province has ended in a decisive victory for the latter. The council chamber is to be built at Lucknow by a vote of 58 to 35 in the legislative council. Lucknow is undoubtedly a more central point; the citizens of Allahabad largely, as was pointed out, let the case go by default, the agitation only being worked up at the eleventh hour. What probably decisively turned the scale in favor of Lucknow was its superior housing accommodation. There are at least two of the best hotels in India there, whereas Allahabad is very deficient in that respect.

### TRANS-JORDANIA ASKS LOAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The government of the Trans-Jordan region has sent a delegation to Jerusalem to contract a loan of £2500 (Egyptian). After discussing some difficulties, the Government of Jerusalem agreed to advance them this sum, but upon stringent conditions, namely, that the British should be accorded the right of intervention in the administration of the country. The delegates have returned to Aman, and the result of their report is not yet known. The general public of the Trans-Jordan district is said to be hostile to this loan.

## INTEREST IN POLITICS OF BRITISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Women in the various political camps are preparing for the general election which is the ordinary course of events must come next year. In the Coalition ranks there is great activity in the search for suitable women candidates to stand for various constituencies. The casual candidate is not encouraged, and only women who have proved their ability will receive official support.

Three women have already been adopted by the general committee, and their names will be submitted to any constituency sufficiently enlightened to desire to be represented by a woman. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, daughter of the former head master of Gordon's College, Aberdeen, the Rev. Alexander Ogilvie, has made a lifelong study of politics and is a fluent and convincing speaker. She is also an ideal chairman. Though keenly interested in all legislation regarding women and children, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon has a thorough grasp of general political questions at home, as well as of foreign and international affairs.

Miss Helen Fraser, another candidate, has for some time been honorary secretary of the Women's Society for Equal Citizenship. She is well known in the United States, where she toured as a lecturer at the special request of the women's colleges. Miss Fraser has worked in cooperation with Lady Astor in many of her schemes, and she is also an eloquent and convincing speaker.

The third selected candidate to uphold the Coalition banner is Mrs. Coombe Tennant, well known as an organizer and speaker in Wales. Mrs. Tennant is a vice-president of the recently formed 1920 Club, which has for its object the uniting of men and women who actively support the government.

The Independent Liberals are also taking steps to secure women to represent them. The Labor Party has always favored the woman candidate and of their 320 candidates for the next election seven are women; this number will however, probably be increased. Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Margaret Bondfield and Dr. Marion Phillips are among the number of those who have already been adopted by the Labor Party in various constituencies.

Several independent women have also announced their intention of standing, but, unless adopted by some political party, they would have very little chance of being returned.

### TZECCHO-SLOVAKS AND GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The old feud between the Tzecho-Slovakians and the Germans which caused so much trouble during the latter years of the defunct Austrian Empire has again manifested itself in Parliament. The Germans have recently adopted new tactics, having relinquished their former method of opposition, and in its place have indulged in systematic obstruction. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether this new move will answer its purpose; in the meantime it appears to have benefited their opponents. There have recently been some very violent scenes in Parliament. On one occasion a German member complained in an angry voice about a German festival having been disturbed by some Tzecho-Slovak sportsmen. The Prime Minister did not at once take up the matter and the Germans took this very ill and great disturbance ensued. It was decided to exclude four of the most riotous Germans, but they refused to leave the House and the guard could not turn them out. At last they went voluntarily and with them all the German deputies.

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## MOORISH KHALIFA CONDEMNS REVOLT

In Extending Greetings to General Berenguer, Sultan's Representative Deplores Present Situation in Melilla Region

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—All fears that the Moors in the western part of the Spanish zone, that which has its headquarters at Tetuan, where the palace of the High Commissioner is situated, and from which the administration of the protectorate is directed, would rise in mass against the Spaniards, following the example of the east, where revolutionary success has attended the rebels, have been dispelled, for the time being at any rate. The Spanish zone has conducted some minor and successful operations, there have been no defections from the friendly tribes, while on the other hand various new tribes have made their submission, and the situation generally is one of tranquillity and much promise. The final operations round Tetuan, where Raisuli had concentrated for a last stand, have not been carried through for the obvious reason that works of supreme importance could not be conducted in two parts of the zone at the same time, and many of the troops which had been stationed at Ceuta, Tetuan and surrounding parts were needed immediately in the Melilla region.

But apart from this, Tetuan and Raisuli have lost much of the significance that they held a month or two ago, for the Moors who were serving the famous chief had become informed credibly that he was in negotiations with Spain for the terms of his surrender, and their allegiance, always a somewhat doubtful quality during the last year or two and only whipped up now by Raisuli by the most liberal resort to religious sentiment and promises, was almost entirely withdrawn. His army was largely broken up, and the chief himself, in a situation of weakness and with poor prospects, became a negligible quantity. This was fortunate for the occasion, and advantage is taken of it, but the history of Raisuli is too remarkable and he has from time to time recovered too wonderfully for Spain to feel complete confidence that her difficulties in connection with him are terminated. Raisuli will have to be dealt with further, but for the present at least were his followers more inclined to contemplate what is being done elsewhere and derive from it what morals they may, being tranquil and going about their work in the meantime.

### Benefits for Friends of Spain

The Spanish leaders have profited by the occasion to come to Tetuan and perform some speaking of the plainest kind to the Moors, warning them of the wrath that was about to descend on the rebels in the east who had been so misguided as to fight with the army of Abd el Krim, and indicating that the same sure punishment would fall on any others who were traitorous likewise, but that those who were true friends to Spain had many benefits coming to them in the future. First General Barrera, who is the commandant-general in the section that is operated from Larache, came to Tetuan on an errand of this kind. The occasion was so stable, for the general has recently been remarkably successful in a number of small operations, as the result of which 17 aduars, or Moorish villages, composing the tribe of Beni Goriet, were brought to heel. It was arranged that the formal surrender should be made at Tetuan, and here on the appointed day General Barrera came, receiving the Rifis with a good welcome and making it clear to them that he demanded no special humiliations. He told them plainly but kindly that Spain wanted nothing of them but loyalty; their possessions would be respected and they would live not as slaves but as individuals of a civilized people.

### Tribes of Beni Goriet

"The Spanish nation," said General Barrera, "desires only to bring peace and civilization to this territory, giving to it railways, roads and manufactures so that its people may be transformed into the best class of workers and be free men. I expect that you have news of what has happened at Melilla. Spain has now sent to that place many men and much means for the punishment of the traitors, and the traitors will retain an imperishable remembrance of that punishment. So you know, then, that if you are true to your adhesion to us, you will have the assistance of Spain, and that if you should be traitors the punishment will be the same as that which is being prepared in Melilla. In regard to Raisuli, he is a phantom who has disappeared forever, and you will find yourselves free from his yoke."

In reply to this the chief of Beni Goriet spoke in the name of the tribe, saying that Beni Goriet as an enemy was strong to defend itself, and so it would be the same when she strove jointly with Spain. It is to be mentioned that the tribe of Beni Goriet, so recently a formidable enemy, embraces some 14,000 inhabitants.

A few days later General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, who has since the rebel outbreak, had been continuously and busily engaged at Melilla, came over to Tetuan specially for the occasion of the celebrations at one of the most important religious festivals of the Mohammedans, the Fecua. The general, who was accompanied by the commandant-general of Ceuta, General Alvarez de Sotomayor, proceeded to the palace of the Khalifa to pay his respects in person to the Sultan's representative on this occasion.

The Grand Vizier, in solemn and majestic tones, offered a greeting to

the illustrious general, as he called him. He said he blessed the hour that presented the occasion of making a spontaneous manifestation of respect, gratitude and submission toward Spain. In the most energetic phrases he condemned the treason that had been practiced in the Melilla region by the Rifis, saying: "They are Mussulmen like ourselves, but they forget the benefits they have received from Spain, and with ingratitude to they pay what only with affection, friendship and enormous sacrifices ought to be paid. So, for our part, with the case of Melilla before us, we feel a profound hatred for those traitors, declaring that from this solemn moment, from today onward, never again will we call them brothers." At the end of this discourse he begged General Berenguer to be the bearer to the Spanish people of an expression of the sorrow with which the loyal Moors had heard of the catastrophe that the army had suffered in the Melilla region.

In his response General Berenguer made a distinction between the attitude of the rebels who were fighting against the Spanish forces in the front line of the enemy, as it were, ignoring or being unaware of the civilizing effort that Spain had been carrying on, and the conduct of the tribes of Kalaia, which systematically and without any reason to justify it, fought daily against Spain in the manner of traitors. "Toward the first," General Berenguer said, "I will employ force and policy. To the second I will award the most implacable punishment, to the end that this shall serve as an example to coming generations. The Melilla problem needs time and time. Spain is daily sending strong contingents there, with modern material and methods for the operations that are about to follow, and in due course, soon after I return to Melilla, I shall set about the fulfillment of my duty." General Berenguer appealed finally for the further assistance of all those influential Moors for the consolidation of the work of the protectorate. "I hope," he said, "that you will carry the assurance to all the inhabitants of the zone that the action of Spain is a work of civilization, peace and progress, whose finality will be the consolidation of the authority of the Khalifa."

### Khalifa Reiterates Homage

The Khalifa answered, saying that he had never felt such happiness as this day, after listening to the words of the High Commissioner, since, if before he had confidence in the work he was doing, he now felt the most unshakable faith in it. And, offering thanks for the congratulations that had been paid to him, he reiterated his homage and adhesion to the King of Spain and begged General Berenguer to convey his sentiments to His Majesty. On entering and departing from the palace the soldiers paid their honors to the general.

Before General Berenguer returned to Melilla there was a notable gathering at the palace of the High Commissioner, where representatives of every culture and recreative society, delegates from all the commercial, industrial and other bodies, and in fact persons representing all the living forces, as they are called, of the city of Tetuan and its surrounding district, assembled in the Salon del Trono for the purpose of expressing to the High Commissioner the sentiments of confidence and adhesion with which they were inspired. Lopez Ferrer, secretary-general, spoke in their name, saying that the Spaniards of Tetuan wished to take advantage of the presence of the general to express to him their sentiments of admiration toward the army and affection toward his person.

In so expressing themselves they believed that they were at that moment performing an elemental duty, Spain then setting out to avenge the treason that had been practiced upon her children and to fulfill her mission in Morocco. The general would deign to accept the homage of the Spaniards who there represented the country. He would go forward secure in the knowledge that all were united with him as the most genuine representatives of the nation, through a community of desires, and with the absolute confidence that success would crown the efforts of the army and the high command.

### General Berenguer's Assurances

General Berenguer was evidently much touched by the words and the attitude of these people toward him and he made a fervent reply. He said that nothing strengthened his spirit like the assistance and the identification of aspiration that his fellow citizens had expressed. It was such considerations as had sustained him and those associated with him in critical moments, such as had, he believed, now fortunately passed forever. He could give them an assurance that their desires for recovery would be fulfilled. Henceforth there would be no step backward.

The High Commissioner was so emphatic, so energetic and so eloquent in declaring these phrases, that he provoked great enthusiasm on the part of his hearers, who with difficulty were able to suppress the "vivas" for Spain they desired to shout. "You may depend upon it," said the general in conclusion, "that in this part of the zone, where the adhesion and affection of the natives have been manifested in such a spontaneous and impressive form, nothing will happen, and, besides, we have forces here that are sufficient to cope with any eventuality. I go back to Melilla with the consolation of your confidence. Amid the misfortune that has occurred to Spain exists the happy knowledge that it has been the most effective means for awakening to full strength the sentiment of nationality in our country, and for expressing in a serene and unanimous form the will to fulfill its mission. We have faith in Spain. Today in forms decisive and different the opinion of the people is manifested and there is consolation for our spirits. Formerly the departure of troops was attended by tears and

lamentations; today the very mothers themselves go to the railway stations to bid good-by to their sons. A people that can show itself thus is sure to succeed in the objects to which it directs itself. To finish, let us allow to escape from our lips that phrase that burns so deeply in our hearts—'Viva España!'"

Thus the general gave the assembly the chance they had desired, and they accepted it to the utmost of their vocal ability, adding vivas for General Berenguer afterward. This was one of the most memorable scenes that have been enacted in the palace of the High Commissioner. That same night at 8 o'clock the general left Tetuan for Melilla.

## HOUSING PROBLEM FACED BY LONDON

Parliamentary Committee Sees Need to Reconstruct London and the Surrounding Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After the armistice the British Government, as everybody knows, announced a state aided housing scheme for the erection of 500,000 new houses. Simultaneously it appointed a committee, which has received little notice, to consider the other side of the housing problem, namely, how best to deal with existing premises which are no longer suitable for habitation. The committee's report has been published almost at the same moment that the government has announced the curtailment, for financial reasons, of its 500,000 building program to a figure of 176,000, and it contains some interesting information.

The committee, which was presided over by Neville Chamberlain, one of the sons of Joseph Chamberlain, and himself a former Mayor of Birmingham and an experienced municipal administrator, places on record three leading impressions: First, the size and complexity of the London problem; second, the intimate connection between housing, transport, and the ultimate distribution of the various classes of buildings to be found in an industrial area; and lastly, the impossibility of carrying out any large scheme of reconstruction so long as an acute shortage of houses exists.

### Over 400 to Acre

Herbert Jennings, secretary to the committee, compresses into an appendix much tabulated information on the condition of affairs in London. In parts of the capital there are over 72 self-contained dwellings to the acre, which probably means at least 500 people, and there are some 300,000 persons housed in the proportion of over 400 to the acre. The committee suggests that over 500,000 of London's inhabitants ought to be removed to the less congested areas outside, but this is not feasible till there exist houses for them, and some of the suburban districts, especially on the eastern side, are more crowded than the central areas themselves.

The committee recommends that "some competent person or persons should at once be authorized to prepare a plan for the reconstruction of London and the surrounding country, including the Home Counties" and "that an inquiry should be instituted without delay as to the nature, scope, and functions of a new authority or combination of authorities, to give statutory effect to such a plan, to transport, and to make such financial adjustments as may be required."

### Back-to-Back Houses

The problem, says the committee, must be attacked by every possible means. Other cities have done much with their existing powers. In Liverpool "a bold policy" has effected great improvement; Newport, a dock town in Monmouthshire, has also "an interesting scheme." Birmingham has employed the machinery of closing and demolition orders of slum property with little cost to the municipality, but at the present time closing orders are to be avoided, in view of the shortage of alternative accommodation, except as an inducement to house owners to undertake repairs which are overdue. In Leeds there are said to be 35,000 back-to-back houses—all old, for this form of construction has been made illegal in new buildings—and it is difficult to suggest any method of dealing with them short of complete clearance.

Common to almost all provincial towns in Great Britain, and to London, is the characteristic pointed out by the committee that they have grown "in a haphazard manner, with no conscious aim on the part of their builders." In America and Canada, it is stated, town planning is more fully appreciated and carried out. The committee calls particular attention to the practice of "zoning," adopted in 15 large cities of the United States, including New York, whereby a town is divided into districts and restrictions are placed on the amount of land to be occupied by buildings in each zone.

The committee adds that "where zoning has been adopted, after careful preparation of public opinion, no compensation has been paid, and no complaints have been made public. It has, in fact, been found that values have been stabilized instead of being disturbed by the process."

### WAGE REDUCTION REPORTED

Haverhill, Massachusetts — A wage reduction of 10 per cent, with retention of a five-day working week, for the 300 cut-sole workers in local shoe factories is provided in the report of the local arbitration board.

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## CRITICISM OF THE KEY INDUSTRY BILL

Mr. Asquith in House of Commons Makes a Damaging Attack on the Measure to Safeguard British Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In moving the rejection of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill on its third reading in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith made a damaging attack on that somewhat unhappy measure.

Mr. Asquith stated considerable matters by some jocular references to the history of the bill, and remarked that he found it difficult to decide whether to treat it as a serious fiscal proposition or an ephemeral political freak. Its origin, he said, was dubious. No one knew at which point it had been baptized. It had started with many infirmities and had emerged emasculated and devitalized.

### Raking Criticism

The bill, under the raking criticism of his (Mr. Asquith's) friends on the Opposition benches, had been pruned of some of its most obnoxious points. The amendment which required the Board of Trade Committee to report on the economic working of industries suffering from the effects of dumping was, he thought, likely to counteract, in some measure, the deleterious effects of the bill. The trader, however, would still be at the mercy of the determinations of a committee uncertain, precarious, perhaps capricious and changeable. He could never know what duty was going to be imposed.

Mr. Asquith felt it was better to have a fixed tariff than this capricious, fluctuating system of government by committee. France, it was understood, had made a protest, if so, the House of Commons was entitled to know the terms of the protest, and the answer that had been given by the government. There was now no question of an economic war being carried on by the former enemy countries such as was contemplated at the time the Paris resolutions were formed. But even if there were, this bill was directed in effect not against their former enemies but against their allies in Paris.

### Treaties Contravened

Mr. Asquith, continuing, pointed out that not until the bill had reached the committee stage had it been discovered that the part dealing with depreciated exchanges was in direct contravention to our commercial treaties with 26 foreign powers, including the United States, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. The only countries of commercial importance to which the exchange provisions of the bill could apply were France, Germany, what remained of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Asquith thought it was remarkable that during the whole of the discussion not a solitary case had been produced to show that any important industry was suffering at present from dumping. Few members had shown themselves able to realize that a depreciated currency would not be an unmixed blessing to the country in which it existed. In Mr. Asquith's view there was only one way by which the confusion and chaos of the exchanges could be remedied, namely, by starting international trade on the broadest possible basis, and interposing no obstacle to the exportation or importation of the goods which different countries required. They must encourage the whole world to production and an interchange of goods. They ought to rely on the only healing influence that was at work—namely, the opening of markets and free interchange of goods.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal, reminded Mr. Asquith that the committee set up by this bill, and on which he had made great play, had its origin in the Balfour of Burleigh report of a royal commission set up by Mr. Asquith's government. The report had recommended that there should be established some strong and competent board to examine into all applications from the industries for state assistance, to advise His Majesty's Government upon such applications, and where case was made out, to frame proposals as to the precise nature and extent of the assistance to be given, whether by protective tariff, duties, or in other ways.

### A Warning to Nations

That report, Mr. Chamberlain stated, had been praised by Mr. Asquith at the time, but now apparently he had no use for it. Further, he had fathered the Paris resolutions and now wished to convince Parliament that they were a counter-threat to German bluster during the war, and that nothing was meant by them. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the exchanges would tend to stabilize themselves, and that recovery would take place more quickly in countries where the exports increased and imports decreased, but we could not afford, he said, to ruin our own industries in order that other countries might recover.

Mr. Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, in replying to criticism of the measure by the opposition, admitted that there were proposals in the bill that might prove to be impracticable, but the bill as a whole would serve as a warning to continental nations not to attempt to compete unfairly with us. In spite of the vigorous opposition to the bill throughout the debate, the motion for its rejection was lost by 176 votes to 54.

## AUSTRALIAN PRELATE WELCOMED AT SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Speaking at a Roman Catholic welcome in Sydney, Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, referred to the attitude of the Pope toward Ireland, and explained the refusal to accept the Pope's offer of assistance in regard to the ban imposed upon his movements in the United Kingdom.

In the address of welcome from Archbishop Kelly, head of the Roman Catholic church in New South Wales, and the other Roman Catholic clergy in the diocese, the following sentence appeared: "The extraordinary circumstances which conspired to prevent you from visiting your native land and seeing once more your mother awakens in us an indignation and sympathy it would be cowardly to leave unexpressed." The address expressed the conviction of the clergy that the work of Dr. Mannix would be recognized as widely as that of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium.

Dr. Mannix said that he regarded the welcome as something having a much wider significance than a personal tribute. The demonstration was not a political one, for if it had been Archbishop Kelly and the clergy of the archdiocese would not have taken so prominent a part. That welcome sprang from a belief that a just man should stand by his tenets, to give a helping hand to a good cause. Having described the warm welcome accorded him by the Pope, Dr. Mannix said:

"Like you all, I am sure, the supreme Pontiff was grieved at my having been prevented from visiting my native country. The first proposal His Holiness made to me was that I should allow him, through the ordinary diplomatic channels, to approach the British Government for the removal of the ban upon my movements. I may have made the great error of my life, but the way I looked at this suggestion was that while grateful that it should have been made I had too much respect for His Holiness to expose him to risk of rebuff from the British Government. Nor did I think the Archbishop of Melbourne should allow the supreme Pontiff to make a request to the British Government which the Archbishop of Melbourne would never have conceded to make himself." Dr. Mannix added that the Pope had gone as far as a neutral sovereign could go to show his love for the Irish people.

The Archbishop will be given a civic reception by the Lord Mayor of Sydney, the representative of Labor in the Sydney City Council. In view of the report in Australia that Dr. Mannix has been recommended to Rome for the vacant position of Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop's references to his welcome at the Vatican may have significance. Whether the Pope would make an appointment which might be construed as an affront to the English Government remains to be seen. It is considered possible that the appointment may depend on the success of the negotiations between Sinn Fein and Mr. Lloyd George.

## IRISH AGREEMENT IN END PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That England and Ireland will finally come to agreement on some common ground was the opinion expressed by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for American Advocates of an Irish Republic, who returned this week from a visit to Ireland. Mr. Walsh said that he was sure that the truce would stand until peace was accomplished and an Irish republic recognized.

## DIVISION OF RIVER DANUBE SHIPPING

Under Arbitrator's Award Austria Is Compelled to Give Up 'Ruinous' Amount of Tonnage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—After five days sitting in Vienna and hearing the evidence of many experts and witnesses, Walter Hynes, the American arbitrator, has given his decision over the partition of the Danube River shipping among the various interested states. Only the question of the payment of indemnities is left open and will be settled later in Paris.

From the standpoint of the Austrian river navigation, the decision of the arbitrator is a great catastrophe. Germany, Austria and Hungary together must give up 70,000 tons of barges and 4450 horsepower of steam tugs to Czechoslovakia. Of this total, Germany and Austria each contribute about 40 per cent and Hungary 20 per cent.

So far as Austria alone is concerned, the Austrian Danube Steamship Company has to give up 18 passenger ships, ranging from 600 to 1000 horsepower, together with all equipments and furnishings. Jugo-Slavia gets seven of these vessels, Rumania six and Czechoslovakia three. Besides this, Austria must give 22 steam tugs, 347 barges and nine pontoons to Jugo-Slavia; 22 steam tugs, 164 barges and one pontoon to Hungary; eight steam tugs and 43 barges to Rumania, and five steam tugs and 33 barges to France. Finally, Austria must give up another 10 passenger steamers, 10 steam tugs and 50 barges without receiving any compensation. As regards the other tonnage, the arbitrator will fix the amount of compensation to be paid, but as this will only be credited to Austria on account of reparations, the payment is really fictitious, just a matter of bookkeeping.

### A Tremendous Blow

Naturally, the loss of all this shipping is a tremendous blow to the Austrian river navigation and especially to the Danube Company. New ships will have to be built but with the present high prices of materials and labor, their construction involves a colossal and well-nigh ruinous outlay.

With regard to the question of compensation, the arbitrator ruled that neither Jugo-Slavia nor Rumania had to pay anything for the vessels awarded to them, as they must be regarded as war booty. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia must pay for the shipping she receives. As to the amount of compensation, the various interested parties put forward different views. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, declared they were willing to pay the original value of the vessels in crowns. The Danube Company objected to this, arguing that the ships ought to be paid for at their present value and they submitted definite offers received for ships and barges. The Czechoslovakian representative objected that the current prices were constantly changing and would probably fall much lower. The arbitrator suggested that a compromise might be reached upon the basis of the earnings of the vessels. The Czechoslovakian delegate again objected, saying that rates were falling and the present earnings could not be maintained.

Another bone of contention was in what sort of currency compensations were to be paid. The Austrian delegates refused payment in crowns. The Czechoslovakian representative proposed Czech crowns, while the arbitrator thought it would be best to select some neutral currency such as Swiss francs. The Czechoslovakian delegate then argued that as the vessels in question had long ceased to be in Austria, the owners should be regarded as lost and that therefore payment on the basis of the cost of building the ships would not be unjust. Naturally the Austrian representative refused to accept this view.

### Question of Compensation

Finally the arbitrator said he would refer the whole question of compensation to a subcommittee for investigation and announce his decision in writing after returning to Paris.

Disappointing, and even catastrophic, as the whole result of the arbitration has proved for Austria, there is not the least suggestion that Mr. Hynes has not performed his work in a most able and impartial manner. The task was one of the greatest difficulty and it seemed impossible to find an equitable basis to work upon. The river frontage of the various states could not be considered, as on some stretches there was very little traffic and on others a great deal. Between Vienna and Passau for instance, the railway keeps near the line of the river and the population can travel by boat or train. But down in the Hungarian plain, there are large areas of country with no railway service, and traffic, both freight and passenger, is dependent upon the Danube.

A basis was finally arrived at which took into consideration the population of the various interested states and their dependence upon river traffic. Of course no scheme could be found which would satisfy everybody, but Mr. Hynes may certainly be congratulated upon having performed a task bristling with difficulties and complications, all incidentally intensified by bitter political hatred between the parties affected, in a manner which has given no occasion for any complaint or criticism.

## BURMA AND INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—A lengthy debate took place in the Burma Legislative Council on a motion advocating the separation of Burma from India. The speaker said, which was true, that Burmans as a race are quite different from Indians, yet that there was a tendency slavishly to copy Indian political methods such as non-cooperation. The trade interests of the two by no means harmonized. The Burman surpluses were sufficient to provide for her defense expenditure. The government took the point of view that while separation was ultimately inevitable, the present was not an opportune time to stress the matter on the Government of India. The debate was adjourned for a month.

## POLISH NATIONAL MINORITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The conference of the Polish Socialist Party has adopted the following resolution regarding its policy on the question of the national minorities in Poland. "Recognizing that in order to combat successfully the strongly organized political and social forces of reaction in Poland, it is essential that there shall be a united, solid and determined effort on the part of the Socialist parties of all nations within the Polish Republic, the executive is herewith recommended to stress to bring about an understanding with these parties." In accordance with this resolution, the executive of the Polish Socialist Party is convening a joint conference with all the Socialist parties of the national minorities in Poland.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Lull in Buying in the United States and Light Activity Is Reported From the Other Countries but Prices Hold Up

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Another lull in buying has occurred in the local wool market during the last few days, which is, of course, only natural after a period of considerable operations on the part of the mills which has occurred in the last few weeks. To be sure, there has been no excitement in the market but, for all that, a substantial quantity of wool has been going to the mills, which are now operating at very near a normal rate. However, a number of houses report some business consummated and the mill buyers admit that they still have needs to cover. There is no doubt, however, that the keen edge is off the market for the moment.

One encouraging feature is that the wanted dress goods mills, which have been the dull spot for some weeks, have come into the market again in a moderate way. The prospects for a better demand along the lines of women's dress goods, however, are by no means bad and the mills engaged on these lines are unquestionably encouraged by the outlook. Reports from the various goods markets indicate that other lines still are moving in a limited way but, of course, they have sold well hitherto and the manufacturers are well engaged at the moment on their old contracts.

## See No Lower Prices

So far as the spinners and combers are concerned, they report new business of limited proportions but assert that they are in no position to make any lower prices, since the buying by the mills which make their own tops and yarns has been heavy enough to strengthen prices on the raw material to the point where there is very little margin at current quotations.

The knitting mills, which recently received substantial orders, have taken fairly substantial quantities of quarter-blood bright wools. Ohio combing wools of this grade having been sold again this week at 23½ cents, while three-eighths have brought 26 cents. In addition there have been sales of Montevideo wools of the same grade, 5½ (high quarters) bringing about 25 cents, while 5½ have been sold at about 23 cents. There have been sold other lots of half-blood and fine Montevideo at 29 to 32 cents, depending upon how good they were. Owing to the recent activity in medium bright domestic wools there has been a disposition on the part of the country holders to stiffen their prices and hence Missouri wools are now held as high as Ohio and Michigan stocks; in consequence the buyers are showing little interest in these types.

The demand for fine and fine medium wools holds up fairly well, and prices are maintained on a steady basis, generally. Holders of Ohio declines have been willing to accept 24 and 24½ cents for fair-sized lines, although previously holding for 25 cents. Territory wools of the finer types have been in fair request, also, at unchanged rates. With the trend toward the lower grades, some observers have been inclined to question whether the finer grades, so long in demand, could maintain their price levels, but they seem thus far to hold steady. It may be, even, that with the prohibitive emergency tariff in force and likely to be renewed for a further period, since it is admitted now that there will be no permanent tariff bill passed at the current session, that medium wools will advance more or less to a parity with the present level of fine wool values.

## Conditions in Other Markets

The foreign markets have been rather quiet during the week, although some belated business is reported in held-over wools in Buenos Aires, at prices which doubtless show some slight concession, since the holders want to dispose of the season's fag-end wools before the new clip comes to market. Australian and New Zealand markets have been dull and little has been accomplished lately in withdrawn wools, which were fairly well cleared immediately after the close of the auctions earlier in the month, so far as desirable wools were concerned.

There is considerable interest being shown in the sales of colonial wool to be held in Liverpool Thursday and Friday of this week, when some 30,000 bales will be offered. This sale will be expected to answer in some measure the question uppermost in the minds of men in the European trade, and especially in Yorkshire, that is, whether the pace which has been in evidence during the last few months can be maintained.

While business in Bradford during the week has not been heavy, cabled advice indicate a firm market, with leading topmakers inclined to ask more money for their products, the price now asked for 64s merino having been advanced to 48s, as a result of considerable sales lately at 44s.

**NEW SHIP SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**—Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **LONDON, England.**—Arrangements have been made by the Aberdeen line to establish monthly passenger and freight sailings from London and Plymouth to Australia via Tenerife and Cape Town. The new service from Plymouth is scheduled for December, when the Thetis will inaugurate it. New steamers, the Thetis and Thetis, will also be employed.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Caution against speculation was given by Col. Samuel P. Colt, for years head of the United States Rubber Company, when he wrote, "Speculation, besides nothing one for regular occupation, does not pay and is almost certain to end in disaster. Money well invested with an average yield of say 5 per cent will accumulate fast enough and the possessor of solid, unencumbered securities, who neither speculates nor borrows money, feels strong and independent and is in far better condition to cope with the trials of life which come to all."

A syndicate including Lee, Higginson & Co., Alex. Brown & Sons, Brown Brothers & Co., Jackson & Curtis, and Spenser Trask & Co., which offered \$9,000,000 7 per cent bonds, of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, report the bonds all sold.

United States federal reserve banks have begun to redeem in cash at par and interest Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series F 1921, dated January 15, 1921, and series H 1921, dated April 15, 1921, both maturing October 15, 1921.

The debt of the French Government to the Bank of France is now 25,000,000,000 francs, against 26,700,000,000 May 6, and 26,000,000,000 at the beginning of September, 1920.

A recent statement of the national bank of Poland shows the circulation of paper currency increased from 55,100,000,000 marks in January to 115,200,000,000 at the end of July.

At the end of August circulation of bank notes in Sweden had declined to the lowest figure since December, 1918, 585,200,000 kroner, compared with 624,600,000, at the same date last year.

A further increase of \$1,167,000,000 in the volume of business measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the United States Federal Reserve Board for banks in 154 clearing house centers brought the total for the week ending September 21 to \$3,393,000,000, or 16 per cent above the amount reported for the preceding week. All larger centers, with the exception of New Orleans and Minneapolis, participated in the increase.

## ADVANTAGES OF OIL FUEL SHIPS

Institute of Marine Engineers Reviews Many Economies of This Method Over Coal

**LONDON, England.**—That by the use of oil fuel in ships many advantages are obtained was the opinion expressed at the meeting held at the Institute of Marine Engineers, The Minories, Tower Hill, recently. A saving in deadweight resulted, one ton of oil not only occupying less space than a ton of coal but giving the same results as 1.6 tons of coal. A better and quicker regulation of furnace fires could be effected by the use of fuel oil, fewer firemen are required, and hand manual labor eliminated. The steam is under perfect control, and a sudden call for extra power and speed could be met with certainty and in a very short time. Bunkering could be carried out with great rapidity and without any of the objectionable features connected with coal. The initial cost of any oil system was fairly heavy, but once installed, the working costs were remarkably low.

In certain cases the conversion from oil to coal or vice versa might be carried out in remarkably short time, a case being on record where a ship under this arrangement completed a conversion from full speed on coal to full speed on oil in 28 minutes. Oil fuel might be burned in such a manner that combustion was perfect and without a sign of smoke. Difficulties had arisen in certain cases of converted ships as regards the elimination of smoke and experience was required to hit upon the correct combination of temperature and pressure under varying conditions, and with different oils.

## TURNOVER LIGHT IN LONDON MARKET

**LONDON, England.**—The stock market was featureless yesterday. Trading was professional and the turnover light. Oils wavered on adjustments. Royal Dutch 36, Shell 4½, Mexican Eagle 4½.

Despite talk about a lower Bank of England rate, the gilt-edged list was irregular, changes were narrow. Industrials were steady but slow. Hudson's Bay was 5½. French loans were dull and inclined to sag; Kafirs unchanged.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.72½	\$3.72½	\$4.8665
France (French)	0.710½	0.712½	1.380
France (Belgian)	0.705	0.704½	1.380
France (Swiss)	1.720	1.720	1.380
Libra	2.048½	2.049½	1.380
Gulden	3.218	3.210	4.020
German marks	0.079½	0.081½	2.380
Canadian dollar	80½	80½	80½
Argentine peso	3.138	3.227	4.020
Drachemas (Greek)	0.0490	0.0485	1.380
Pesos	1.268	1.268	1.380
Swedish kroner	2.252	2.249	2.380
Norwegian kroner	2.252	2.249	2.380
Danish kroner	1.730	1.772	2.380

## NEWS PRINT PAPER PRICE CUT

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—The United States Department of Commerce has been advised that the Canadian Export Company has cut the price for news print paper \$15 a ton to \$30 a ton.

## CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REPORT

Quick Marketing of Grain Crops Releases Big Stream of Money. Keeps Railways Busy and Generally Benefits Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. From its Canadian News Office.

**OTTAWA, Ontario.**—The quick marketing of the western grain crops is having a very beneficial effect on business. Up to September 20, the Canadian Pacific Railroad had moved 20,000,000 bushels of grain, of which over 17,000,000 bushels were wheat, while the figures for the government roads were also high. The releasing of such a large volume of products soon sets in motion a big stream of money.

The launching of the general election campaign, which some may have thought might have had a bad effect on business, has, if anything, helped rather than retarded the forces making for recovery. For one thing it has put an end to the uncertainty respecting the political future, which was, indeed, depressing. Moreover, the action of the Prime Minister in reorganizing and bringing much new blood into his Cabinet, has undoubtedly been beneficial in that it has given a lead to the aggressive forces in the country. Canadian business has shown an inclination to go ahead even under discouraging conditions, and a shake-up in political circles will help, rather than retard, that tendency.

J. A. Banfield, who has just completed a tour of the western provinces that took him from Winnipeg to Vancouver and return, says that business has improved to a very great extent and may now be considered satisfactory. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has advertised for 1800 men for bridge and track work in the western provinces, and on good authority it is said that, in so far as the manual labor class in Manitoba is concerned, unemployment has practically disappeared. Of course there is just now a seasonal demand for labor which possibly may not be sustained later on.

## AUGUST TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—America's trade with Europe revived somewhat during August as compared with July, but commerce between the United States and South America as taken in the aggregate remained almost stationary, according to figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

Exports to Europe last month totaled \$209,000,000, compared with a valuation of \$180,000,000 in July, while imports were \$59,000,000, as contrasted with \$57,000,000 in July. Exports to South America amounted to \$14,000,000 in August, compared with \$16,000,000 in July, but comparison with August, 1920, shows a decline of more than two-thirds. Imports from South America were \$23,000,000 last month, against \$20,000,000 in July.

Exports and imports by principal countries for August as compared with July were given as follows: Great Britain, exports \$86,000,000, against \$70,000,000; imports \$16,000,000, against \$15,000,000.

France, exports \$16,000,000, against \$15,000,000; imports \$11,000,000, against \$10,000,000. Germany, exports \$40,000,000, against \$35,000,000; imports \$7,307,000, against \$8,000,000.

China, exports \$9,000,000, against \$6,000,000; imports \$12,000,000, against \$10,000,000.

Japan, exports \$17,000,000, against \$14,000,000; imports \$25,000,000, against \$20,000,000. Argentina, exports \$5,000,000, against \$7,000,000; imports \$6,000,000, against \$10,000,000.

Brazil, exports \$3,270,000, against \$2,000,000; imports \$7,000,000, against \$5,000,000. Chile, exports \$1,349,000, against \$1,000,000; imports \$4,321,000, against \$3,000,000.

## August Paper Exports

Pulp and paper exports for August show an increase over those for July, the figures being \$9,395,391, as compared with \$6,766,556. For pulp and paper the figures were the highest for any month during the current fiscal year, and would seem to confirm the view that the tide has turned.

The figures, while considerably below those for the same month last year, show that the decline has been more in value than in volume. The United States continues to be Canada's leading market, having taken \$5,641,000 of paper and \$1,909,000 of pulp last month. The Hon. H. H. Stevens, the new Minister of Trade and Commerce, being a resident of Vancouver and a close student of trade with the Orient, has lost no time in reaching out for extensions in that direction. One of his first official duties was the opening of an office in that city under the direction of his department for the purpose of studying the export trade outlook on the Pacific coast. Encouragement is derived from the fact that the large fleet of vessels operated by the Canadian Government's Mercantile Marine from that port has been well supplied with cargoes.

## PROGRESS OF THE CROPS IN ENGLAND

Harvest, While Better Than Expected, Is Generally Under the Average Except Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. From its London News Office.

**LONDON, England.**—The Ministry of Agriculture, in its monthly report, gives details of the agricultural conditions in England and Wales as on September 1. The report states that the long drought was broken during August. The corn harvest was not hindered to any appreciable extent, except in the north and west.

What is generally of good quality. The crop is now estimated to be heavier than was anticipated a month ago. Winter oats and early spring crops of barley and oats are generally fairly satisfactory, but on the whole crops are light. The quality of the oats is generally good, but much of the barley is reported to be variable. Both beans and peas are light crops. Potatoes are not expected to give any better yields than were anticipated a month ago, tubers where lifted being generally small. The rains during the past week have improved the appearance of the root crops over the greater part of the country. The condition of the pastures varies very considerably.

With regard to fruit, apples are practically everywhere a good crop, in spite of the fact that large quantities fell from the trees; but the fruits are not so large as usual. Pears are a very light crop as a rule, and plums are practically a failure in all the principal districts.

Summarizing the returns, it would appear that wheat, barley and oats have turned out to be rather heavier crops than appeared likely when standing, but all crops except wheat will be under average. Expressing an average crop by 100, the probable yields per acre are indicated by the following percentages: Wheat 104, barley 89, oats 89, beans 85, peas 86, potatoes 81, turnips and swedes 70, mangolds 82.

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## DECREASE SHOWN IN IDLE FREIGHT CARS

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Reports received by the car service division of the American Railway Association show a decrease compared with the week before in the number of idle freight cars.

The total September 15, according to these reports, was 433,536, or 17,267 less than reported the week before. Of the total, 213,545 were idle because of the need of repairs, while the remaining 219,991 were cars which could be placed in immediate service if transportation needs warranted.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LIVING COSTS

**Sydney, New South Wales.**—Official records for July in this state show that food and groceries were 0.3 per cent higher than in June. Meat was lower by 1 per cent, however, and eggs were much cheaper. There was a slight decrease in the prices of milk, bacon, potatoes, jam and kerosene, but flour, sugar, oatmeal, milk, butter, cheese and candles were dearer than in June. The prices for foodstuffs and groceries are now 19 per cent lower than they were last September when they may be said to have been at their peak. As compared with July, 1920, meat was 31.7 per cent cheaper in July this year and other food and groceries were 11.3 per cent cheaper.

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

**LONDON, England.**—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to September 10 show:

Receipts	\$400,212,897
Expenditure	\$449,818,340
Corresponding period last year	\$451,196,230
Receipts	\$449,713,699

## CANAL TRAFFIC AND RAIL RATES

Difference Between All-Water and All-Rail Rates So Great That Panama Waterway Is Taking Business From Roads

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Coming coincidentally with the reduction in some transcontinental railroad rates the August report of traffic through the Panama Canal is unusually interesting for it indicates one of the effects of competition.

The difference between all-water and all-rail rates to and from North Atlantic ports and California ports on the Pacific has become so great that the railroads have lost practically all the business, originating from or destined to points removed many hundred miles from the seaboard. The eastbound rates are generally lower than the westbound, with the result that the back-haul from the Atlantic is economical for greater distances than from the Pacific. At the present time, California products are being shipped through the Panama Canal to North Atlantic ports and distributed inland as far as Chicago.

## West and East-Bound Rates

West-bound and east-bound comparative rates in effect September 6 between Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Atlantic and all California ports on the Pacific are as follows:

	Carloads	Canal	Rail
Commodity	75	182½	106
Canned goods	75	182½	106
Iron, structural, bar, etc.	75	182½	106
Planes	168	332	208½
Paper, wrapping, etc.	130	264½	168
Rubber boots and shoes	150	264½	168
Sewing machines	185	303½	198
Paints	100	182½	106

	Carloads	Canal	Rail
Commodity	50	106	106
Canned goods	50	106	106
Beans	50	106	106
Rice	52½	106	106
Dried fruit, boxed	90	125	106
Asphalt	60	106	106

Of course, the actual spread in the foregoing tables is not as great as the apparent spread, because there are disadvantages and expenses attached to water shipments that shippers by rail do not have to meet.

Tolls received from commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal during August amounted to \$955,380, compared with \$804,502 in July and \$936,208 in August, 1920. Traffic through the canal during the month totaled 236 vessels, representing 1,219,918 gross tons, compared with 207 in July of 1,022,802 gross tons and 266 of 1,208,471 gross tons in August, 1920. These ships carried 839,273 tons of cargo in August, 709,650 tons in July and 1,040,740 tons in August, 1920. Vessels engaged in United States coastwise trade paid tolls amounting to \$200,050 in August, making a total for eight months of this year of \$1,279,637.

## August Traffic Increase

Commercial traffic through the Panama Canal in August was greater than it had been during any month since March, when a high record was established in tonnage of vessels and tolls earned. In March, 255 vessels passed through the canal, carrying 1,084,563 tons of cargo and paying tolls amounting to \$1,105,358.

The increase in August is due in part to heavy grain shipments from the west coast of the United States and Canada. Out of 120 vessels passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 44 were bound to ports on the west coast, many of them in ballast, and of 116 vessels transiting the canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 51 sailed from ports of western United States and Canada, carrying principally grain, canned goods and lumber.

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## DIVIDENDS

General Motors Corporation, quarterly of 25 cents on common, \$1.75 on 7% debenture stock, \$1.50 on 6% debenture stock, and \$1.50 on preferred, all payable November 1 to stock of October 3.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., quarterly of 1¼%, payable September 30 to stock of that date.

Finance and Trading, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 28.

Superior Steel of Pittsburgh has passed quarterly of 75 cents on common and declared quarterly of 2% on first and second preferred.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2% on common. This is the first dividend on this stock since April, 1920.

Shaffer Oil Refining, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable October 25 to stock of September 30.

Public Service of Northern Illinois, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 15, and \$1.75 on common, payable November 1 to stock of October 15.

Allied Chemical & Dye, quarterly of \$1 on common, payable November 1 to stock of October 17.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, quarterly of 1% on common, payable September 30 to stock of September 29.

American Bank Note, \$1 on common, payable November 15 to stock of November 1. This is the same amount as declared three months ago.

Imperial Oil, monthly of 1% on common and quarterly of 2% on preferred, both payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Oriental Navigation has passed quarterly of 2% on first preferred stock. The last payment was made July 25.

## ITALY HOLDS TO DEFLATION POLICY

Paper Circulation Shows Further Gradual Decrease and Stocks Reflect Improvement

**ROME, Italy.**—The Italian Treasury still adheres to its deflation policy. Paper circulation at the end of July showed a further gradual decrease, and amounts now to 17,339,000 lire, while in December, 1920, the total circulation amounted to 19,689,000 lire.

The situation of the Italian stocks and shares at the end of August shows an appreciable improvement in comparison with July. The improvement is due to the concessions made by the government in connection with the payment by installments of the excess profits taxes, as well as the agreements reached between employers and employees on the reduction of salaries, etc.

The August quotations of state securities and private holdings have all shown an increase in comparison with July, particularly in the following categories: banks, engineering, textiles and electrical, all the shares of which have risen several points.

## BANK DEPOSITS IN DETROIT INCREASE

**DETROIT, Michigan.**—An almost uniform upward trend in deposits is shown in bank returns of September 6, compared with June 30. The 10 largest banks in Detroit show combined gains of \$17,426,000. Deposits in the larger institutions compare as follows:

	Deposits Sept. 6, '21	Deposits June 30, '21
Dime savings	\$35,076,847	\$33,495,025
First and Old Det Nat	72,064,904	68,148,364







ISOLATION NOT THE  
POLICY OF AMERICA

President of Columbia University,  
at Opening, Says That Country  
Should Give Financial and  
Moral Support to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from the Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"He who  
is not with us is against us," said  
Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia  
University, in his address at the opening  
of the university yesterday. "He is not  
only turning his back upon America's  
material interests, but he is doing such  
damage as he can to America's material  
interests. He is assisting to increase  
and prolong the difficulties and  
distress of the farmer, of the hand  
worker, of the manufacturer, of the  
railroad manager, of the banker, of  
every citizen and every institution  
which shares and claims the name  
American."

"In this task of reconstruction  
America has a part to play that is  
both honorable and selfish, and it  
should play it quickly. It is honorable  
because the American people to give  
their support, both financial and  
moral, in rebuilding a broken world  
in which they are a chief factor. It  
is also selfish for the American people  
to give this support, because the wide-  
spread economic disorganization,  
the unemployment of hundreds  
of thousands of able-bodied and willing  
men and women, the nation-wide  
industrial depression and the severe  
financial problems which confront us  
day by day, can be satisfactorily dealt  
with only by speedily restoring the  
producing and therefore the consuming  
power of the European millions."

"He who says that all of this is no  
business of ours and that we must not  
become involved in the problems of  
other nations and other continents  
is both blind to the most obvious facts  
of economic life and deaf to the plain  
teachings of American history."

## America Not Isolated

"America was not isolated and aloof  
from the rest of the world when, in  
1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the  
opening paragraph of the Declaration  
of Independence that a decent respect  
was owed to the opinions of mankind;  
nor when in 1778 the Continental  
Congress ratified a treaty of alliance  
with France to which the signature of  
Benjamin Franklin was attached; nor  
when, in 1794, the Jay Treaty with  
Great Britain was concluded, and  
shortly thereafter ratified; nor when,  
in 1796, George Washington wrote in  
his Farewell Address the injunctions  
to observe good faith and justice to-  
ward all nations, to cultivate peace  
and harmony with all and to avoid in-  
volvement in entangling alliances with  
particular nations, as well as passionate at-  
tachments with others; nor when, in 1823,  
James Monroe in his seventh annual  
message to the Congress laid down  
certain principles to govern the rela-  
tions between the United States and  
European nations in matters affecting  
the American Continent; nor when, in  
1854, Commodore Perry negotiated the  
treaty which opened the Empire  
of Japan to the influences of Western  
civilization; nor when, in 1883, Sec-  
retary Blaine issued his call for the  
First International American Con-  
ference, which set the example and  
served the way for so much that has  
come after; nor when, in 1899, Sec-  
retary Hay secured the adoption of the  
open door policy for China; nor when,  
on July 10, 1921, President Harding  
invited a group of powerful nations to  
confer as to how the economic bur-  
den of the several peoples may be  
lightened, as to how the size and cost  
of armaments may be reduced, and as  
to how America can aid in helping  
the role of right in the public af-  
fairs of men."

"Chief among the projects to be car-  
ried on by the university during the  
coming year, he said, were steps to  
push forward additions to the build-  
ings to make more ample provisions  
for comfort and for projected under-  
takings, to acquire the new athletic  
field on the Harlem River at Kings-  
bridge as announced last spring, to  
strengthen the University Press, to  
keep pace better with the rapidly in-  
creasing instruction and research, and  
to promote the social and religious  
work among the students."

## Increased Attendance

In all parts of the university the  
various faculties announced an in-  
crease of attendance which would tax  
the facilities of the present equip-  
ment. This was especially marked in  
Columbia College, the undergraduate  
department, which has an enrollment  
of over 2000 and has been compelled  
to reject hundreds of others for lack  
of facilities. Journalism reported the  
greatest increase, amounting to 40 per  
cent over the enrollment for the past  
year, while others of the newer de-  
partments of the university, such as  
the school of business and university  
extension, as well as the law school  
and architectural engineering depart-  
ment, all reported large increases.  
This, the one hundred and sixty-eighth  
anniversary of the university, and the  
twenty-fifth anniversary of the ac-  
cession of Dr. Butler as president, it  
was pointed out, marks a milestone in  
American university progress, consti-  
tuting the fifth decade period in its  
development. The 40 years now come  
to an end with the period of the  
"building of the university" and the  
period of the strengthening and per-  
petuation of the university in all its  
parts."

SALES OF BONDS—  
OF NORTH DAKOTA

With \$1,500,000 Already Sold,  
Drive Is Renewed to Sell an  
Equal Amount in Few Weeks

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With \$1,500,000  
worth of North Dakota bonds already  
reported sold, a drive has been re-  
newed to sell another \$1,500,000  
within the next few weeks as an  
argument against the recall of Gov-  
ernor Frazier and the farmer labor  
administration.

Recently the Brotherhood of Rail-  
way Carmen at their convention in  
Toronto voted to take \$50,000 of the  
bonds and in addition to make a loan  
of another \$50,000. The Locomotive  
Engineers had already invested \$100,000.  
The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators  
and Paperhangers have voted to buy  
\$50,000 of the bonds as soon as the  
necessary constitutional amendment is  
made and to make the Bank of North  
Dakota their depository. This latter means  
an additional \$200,000 and possibly \$300,000.

Other unions are falling into line.  
Individuals throughout the country  
are responding. The Montana labor  
organizations are rallying to the sup-  
port of North Dakota with liberal pur-  
chases of the bonds and otherwise  
giving financial assistance. Stephen  
Elly, president of the Montana State  
Federation of Labor, reports that the  
Montana unions have invested over  
\$750 per capita, or \$61,000, in the  
North Dakota movement. The Miles  
City Trades and Labor Council has  
long ago raised its quota of \$1 per  
member and is now out for "three  
times our quota." By unanimous vote  
of the executive board of the Brother-  
hood of Railway Clerks, that organiza-  
tion has purchased \$10,000 worth  
of the mill and elevator bonds of North  
Dakota.

REPORT ON PRINTERS'  
STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Joint  
Council of Industry, having failed to  
discover a common ground upon which  
employing printers and the Winnipeg  
Typographical Union could meet and  
settle their three-months old dispute,  
has made public a report on the situa-  
tion up to the time when the employers  
withdrew from further negotiations.  
After summarizing the evidence of  
both sides, the council suggests three  
possibilities for settlement of the dis-  
pute, as follows: First, A conference  
of representatives of the employers in  
the larger printing centers of Canada  
with representatives of the employees  
throughout Canada to discuss and de-  
cide uniform bases to be established  
for the printing industry in Canada;  
second, a recession by either party  
from their present positions to enable  
a common ground to be discovered for  
settlement; third, a test of strength  
as to which can live down the other.

The dispute centered chiefly about  
the adoption of the 44-hour week,  
which was put into effect by Winnipeg  
master printers during May and June  
of this year. Claiming that their agree-  
ment did not call for permanent recog-  
nition of the shorter week, they in-  
formed the employees that, beginning  
July 1, the shops would revert to the  
48-hour week and a 25 per cent de-  
crease in wages would become effective.  
The employees objected and did not  
return to work. An offer to arbitrate  
was subsequently made by the employ-  
ers. The union expressed its willing-  
ness to submit the matter of wages  
to arbitration, but intimated that  
it could not do so in the case of hours,  
as that was a matter governed  
by a law of the international head-  
quarters. The employers consequently  
withdrew from the negotiations which  
had been proceeding before the In-  
dustry Council, and declared an open  
shop.

Coincident with the report concern-  
ing the printing dispute, the council  
issued its findings concerning wages  
in those shops which did concede the  
44-hour week permanently to their em-  
ployees. This matter was submitted to  
the council after the deadlock had been  
reached in the other case. The coun-  
cil ruled in favor of the 44-hour week  
and set 90 cents an hour as the stand-  
ard wage for employees of these shops,  
to which both sides agreed.

CANADIANS OPPOSED  
TO KU KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario.—Preliminary vis-  
its by officials of the Ku Klux Klan to  
this and other cities of Ontario re-  
sulted in decided public sentiment  
against allowing the order to gain a  
foothold in the Dominion. The opposi-  
tion came first from strictly  
Canadian business and professional  
men, who gave as their reasons that  
there were no outstanding cases of  
social or racial inequality here and  
that the order could serve no useful  
purpose.

The Jewish leaders were strongly  
opposed to the proposal to bring the  
order here, and were closely fol-  
lowed by the Negroes, who asserted  
that they were the recognized butt of  
the Klan's activities, and that their  
free and protected existence in Canada  
would be menaced by the Dominion's  
allowing its establishment on this side  
of the international border. The effort  
to introduce a branch here came al-  
most simultaneously with "exposures"  
being made in the United States, a fact  
which did not in any way assist those  
who favored building up the order  
here.

## THEATERS

## Jewish Art Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—An event  
of the new season is the founding of  
a magazine specially devoted to the  
Jewish Art Theater of New York City.  
This is not merely another of the  
ordinary swollen programs in which,  
added to a meager account of play  
and performers, one finds an array  
of advertisements. The magazine is  
called, "Our Theater," and, with the  
exception of a synopsis of the play in  
English, is printed in Yiddish; it is a  
real literary product, consisting of  
some twenty-eight large-sized pages.

The cover, in simple, artistically  
conventionalized lettering, is adorned  
with a pen sketch of the dramatist,  
while inside is yet another full-page  
drawing suggested by the leading  
motif of the play. The magazine is  
further embellished by two excel-  
lent reproductions—the first of Joel  
Leavitt's portrait of Perez Hirschbeim,  
whose remarkable play, "The Idle Inn,"  
is soon to appear in an English edi-  
tion, and possibly on the English stage  
with Ben-Ami in the role that  
he made famous in the original Yid-  
dish, upon the boards of this same  
Jewish Art Theater; the second is a  
bust by A. Gudelman of Cella Adler,  
whose strong impersonations helped  
so much to establish Hirschbeim upon  
the better Yiddish stage.

The foundations upon which Mr.  
Schwartz is to carry on the work of the  
theater are stated in uncompromising  
terms: plays, scenery, acting, must all  
conform to the highest artistic stand-  
ards. The company consists of E.  
Abramowitz, noted for his interpreta-  
tions of mother roles; Cella Adler;  
Julius Adler, who has directed their  
ters in Europe and America; Emma  
Adler, and Anna Appel. Among the  
men are A. Hoberman; Alexander  
Tannenholz, an old favorite upon  
stage and platform; H. Melsel; Mark  
Schweld, who writes poetry in his  
leisure hours, and Mr. Schwartz  
himself.

Connected with the institution will  
be a dramatic school for the training  
of talent in the ways of the con-  
temporary theater; a children's theater,  
in which the special needs of the juve-  
nile imagination will be catered to;  
the eventual publication of literature  
dealing with the various phases of  
drama and dramaturgy; at least one  
evening per month devoted to the  
presentation of miniature pieces—  
experiments in stagecraft, the one-act  
play, and development of new forms.  
In this connection should be men-  
tioned a recent innovation of  
Schwartz's, in which he chanted—  
with suggestions of the Hebrew  
liturgical practice—a short story sup-  
posed to depict the atmosphere of a  
drowsy synagogue in Lithuania. It was  
a species of sharply individual  
characterization and actually producing a  
"nouveau jargon" that may lead the  
way to further developments. Nothing  
like it is quite possible upon the  
English-speaking stage. The musical  
director of the theater is Joseph  
Cherniowski.

## ART

## Rumanian Textile and Craftwork

Well out of the ordinary, and pic-  
turesque rather than pictorial, is the  
exhibition of Rumanian textile and  
craft work at the Museum of French  
Art, Rugs and embroidery, national  
costumes of legendary aspect, scarfs  
in gay Borangie design, antique dra-  
peries, and Balkan-looking fabrics in  
gold and purple from the Arges dis-  
trict, abound in this up-town Fifth  
Avenue display, as distinct from the  
wildly romantic and color-glowing  
paintings by two remarkable young  
artists, Rubin and Kolnik, which at  
present are stacked in a sale of the  
Rumanian banking house building on  
Lower Broadway, awaiting the art  
season's opening for a formal public  
gallery presentation, which in all  
probability will furnish something of  
a sensation. Both textile and painting  
expositions are part of a well-organ-  
ized and well-deserving educational  
campaign for Rumanian-American  
rapprochement, under the immediate  
charge of the Rumanian diplomatic  
representatives and Mile Rea Icar,  
who as writer and lecturer has been  
successful during the past two or  
three years in making the rest of the  
world acquainted with the Rumanian  
poetry and belles-lettres generally,  
through her translations of character-  
istic selections into French and Eng-  
lish.

What, then, is the significance of the  
present revival or rather introduc-  
tory presentation, so far as America  
is concerned—of the artistic product  
of these vivacious oriental Latins of  
the reunited Danube provinces which  
were the Roman Dacia conquered by  
Trajan's legions early in the Christian  
era? It is simply a celebration of the  
rebirth of an old and storied nation,  
as a result of readjustments through-  
out the world war. The Russian yoke  
fell from Bessarabia, the defeat of  
Austria-Hungary freed Transylvania,  
the Banat and Bucovina. Now the old  
Rumanian lands are united into one  
Rumanian State from the Danube to  
the Tisza, comprising 122,000 square  
miles with about 16,000,000 inhabitants,  
who all, or nearly all, are of the same  
Latin race, speak the same language,  
have the same creed and aspirations.  
They believe that with the natural  
wealth of the country and the newly  
awakened spirit of her Neo-Latin  
people, United Rumania will presently  
be the leading state of southeastern  
Europe.

The present textile exhibition at the  
French Museum, so far as it goes, is  
in continuance of the strong move-  
ment of Rumania's artistic life that  
was interrupted by the war. A na-  
tional school of architecture was in  
course of evolution, and in direct col-  
laboration with it numerous societies  
were promoting the production of  
rugs and ceramics along the lines of  
the ancient Roman and Byzantine

## ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## Classified Advertisements

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS FOR RENT

2 ROOMS furnished apartment in Teaneck, near  
state road, all large rooms, central  
heat, modern kitchen, large front porch,  
bath, laundry, dining room, etc. Address  
1000 West 10th St., Teaneck, N. J.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Two or three rooms with kitchenette,  
within walking distance of Boston Latin School.  
Furnished or unfurnished. Address  
1000 West 10th St., Teaneck, N. J.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD and room, attractive location, reason-  
able rates, near steam and electric. Tel.  
305-1 West Newton. Mrs. ALICE OUBSHAN.  
104 West Ave., West Newton, Mass.

TO LET—47 Hemenway St., Boston; large un-  
furnished front room with fireplace, bath and  
kitchen privileges; home newly decorated; in-  
cluded surroundings; also large furnished room.  
47 Hemenway St., Tel. Copley 3021-R.

FIRST CLASS room and board in private  
home on beautiful street in Cambridge. Excel-  
lent place to rest. University 6447-R.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUSSURE-MECHANIC, white, 35 yrs. old,  
single, 13 yrs. exp. on foreign and domestic  
cars. Excellent Boston and New York refs. Chief  
mechanic in U.S. Navy Aviation, Copier 1000-W,  
B-25. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## COLORADO

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## Joy's BUTTER AND Shop

BUTTER—Churned in our shop daily.  
2005—Guaranteed quality.  
Over 60 different CHEESE  
Imported and Domestic SAUSAGES  
Light Lunches and Fountain Service.  
Lunches put up for all occasions.

## THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

"HOMESTYLE MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"  
1835 Blake St., DENVER, COLO.  
GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS  
709 E. Colfax Ave. Phone York 490 & 5094  
Our Cleaning Is Unsurpassed

## The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL  
Shut down from further service  
Phone Main 5000, 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

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A Large DENVER Cafeteria  
One of the Most Popular in the West  
1545 WILSON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

## The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.

Special attention to repair work  
PHONE MAIN 1100  
1444 Court Pl., Denver, Colo.

## GOODHEART'S

BROADWAY LAUNDRY  
"We return all but the dirt"  
809 South Broadway Phone South 103

## INDIANA

## HAMMOND

POST GROCERY CO.  
82 WILLIAMS STREET  
QUALITY GROCERIES

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IF IN NEED OF  
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES  
Stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market  
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS  
Stands:  
213-214 Midway 250 Vegetable Market  
CITY MARKET HOUSE

"REXIDE" BATTERIES  
For Gas and Electric Cars  
"MILBURN" ELECTRICS  
The Ideal Electric Service Co.  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

## HARVARD ADOPTS

## PUBLICITY SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Act-  
ing upon recommendation of the  
scholarship committee of the student  
council, Harvard College has adopted  
a publicity system under which the  
students are classified into six groups,  
of which "highest distinction" is first.  
Then in order come "high distinction,"  
"distinction"—composed of students  
of "B" grade, "high pass," "pass" and  
lastly "low pass"—those whose aver-  
age was below "C" but who were pro-  
moted. Flat failures are not listed.

"The purpose of the student council  
and the faculty in making the com-  
plete rank list public," says the an-  
nouncement, "is to give some recog-  
nition to men in the third and fourth  
groups whose college work is above  
the average but whose extra-curricu-  
lum activities may have kept them out  
of the first two groups, as well as to  
draw public attention to the records  
of those who have just managed to es-  
cape demotion but who drag down the  
general level of college scholarship.  
It is felt that the result will be ben-  
eficial to the men concerned and to the  
college as well."

## INCOME TAX SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Deputies  
of the United States Internal Revenue  
Department are to open a campaign  
in Massachusetts on October 1 to un-  
cover all 1920 income taxes which by  
design or through neglect were not  
reported during the filing period last  
March. Past activities on the part of  
the revenue men have disclosed many  
additional sources of revenue which  
last year netted the government \$300,-  
000 in additional taxes and penalties  
in this district.

## PROVIDENCE ATHENAEUM

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The  
Providence Athenaeum, the oldest  
public library in the State, closes its  
eighty-sixth year with its officials re-  
porting the past 12 months the most  
successful in its history. The library,  
with 97,076 books, had a circulation  
in the year of 73,438. In that time  
3221 books were added.

## INDIANA

## INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

## FULTON OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

100-102 NORTH BROADWAY IN INDIANAPOLIS



## THE FRANCO-AMERICAN

Super Service—Master Cleaners  
30th and Central Ave.—North 3620—Auto 4270

## Music with Meals

Circle Place  
INDIANAPOLIS

## LOGANSPOUT

JOHN MEHAFFIE  
SHEET METAL WORK  
Hardware, Stoves, Window Glass  
217-219 Fifth Street

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Logansport, Ind.—The Home of  
Wooltex Coats La Camille Corsets  
Wooltex Suits Van Ralst Silk Hose  
Wharton Chapeaux Gage Hats

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## CEDAR RAPIDS

SHOES  
JAS. A. SNYDER, 206 2d Avenue

## DAVENPORT

The four essentials of the Grocery  
Business—Quality—Service—  
Cleanliness—Price—You  
will find them all at

## CARL A. KAISEN'S

HOME OF  
Quality Groceries  
306 HARRISON STREET

## MINNESOTA

## MINNEAPOLIS

MacIVERS SILK SHOP  
In purchasing your Silks  
PRICE and QUALITY  
are of paramount importance  
PRICES here are always honest  
QUALITY is never sacrificed  
for price  
219 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis  
BLOUSES OF THE BETTER KIND  
AT POPULAR PRICES

## Raleigh Suit Shop

233 Nicollet St. Minneapolis

## Hoelt and McMILLAN

Makers of Gowns and Blouses. We carry Corsets  
and Hosiery. 724 2d Ave. So. St. 5341

## R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor  
Maker of high class LADIES'  
TAILORING at moderate prices.  
See our display of beautiful models of Coats,  
Wraps, Suits, and Dresses.  
New Location 24 South 8th St.

## GROSS

Cleansing Laundering  
Dyeing  
Means Better Work at Most Reasonable Charges  
GROSS BROS.  
Cleansers, Dyers, Launderers. 46-50 SO. 10TH ST.  
MRS. M. A. BOKK  
CORSETS MADE TO INDIVIDUAL MEASURE  
"The Best Way"  
62 South 10th Street  
MINNEAPOLIS

## GOOD THINGS TO EAT

The Northwestern Delicacy  
1 E. Lake St.—Dr. 3165  
French Pastry Cakes, Pies, Salads, Mayonnaise  
and Thousand Island Dressing.

## Removal Announcement

MEYER  
CLEANER & DYER  
have moved to their new location  
8147-8149 Nicollet Ave.  
TELEPHONE NO. 1734

## Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.

REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND  
ALL THE TIME IN OUR SINCERE AIM  
1120 1st Ave. S. So. 3146. Main 3200

## Equal Exchange Grocery

Wholesale to Consumer  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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CREAM GOODS  
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When You Think of Real Pastries, Mortgages or  
Investments, call on or write  
NORMAN F. KERSHAW, Real Estate  
615 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

## MINNESOTA

## MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

## THE IVEY COMPANY

IVEY CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES  
FANTASY ICE CREAMS AND FROSTINGS  
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CHOICE CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS

## DESIGNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

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LUMBER MILLWORK & PAINT  
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL  
BRANCH YARDS

## Store Your Furs

In Our Big Safety Vaults  
Have them cleaned by our hand process  
Reincke The Better Way  
726 Nicollet Ave.  
Minneapolis

## Comprehensive display of Summer Furs

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts

## THE BROWN BETTY

48 KING ST. E.  
CLUB LUNCHEONS 40c and 55c  
Breakfast served if desired  
7:30 Danes to 6 o'clock  
Why not ring in your order to the  
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited  
SEND YOUR BUNDLES TO  
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New Plant—Modern Methods  
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## GIBSON ELECTRICS

LIMITED  
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Repairs to all makes of Cars.  
Phone North 7700 19 BLOOR ST. EAST  
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Splendid goods and service at the  
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LADIES' SUITS  
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Specialists in Men's and Women's Wrist Watches  
Every popular design. With or without im-  
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400-402 GRANVILLE STREET, CORNER FENDER  
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The Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd.  
Commercial Stationers  
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CAMERA AND ARTS LTD.  
R. E. DUNN, Mgr.  
Let us do your developing and printing  
410 Granville Street VANCOUVER  
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The People's Popular Store  
Visit Our Self-Serving Grocery Dept.  
FRED L. TOWNLEY  
ROBT. M. MATHESON  
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS  
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David Spencer Ltd.  
VANCOUVER  
General Department Store  
Service  
Fido's Appliance  
Exclusive Costumiers and  
Milliners  
575 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.  
J. Taylor & Co.  
THE LADIES' STORE  
617 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B. C.  
PURDY'S  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And there, waving to him from the white horse, was the pretty lady with the blue, blue eyes"

## I Went for a Walk

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
I went to walk through the fields one day.  
The birds were singing, the flowers gay.  
"Come play with me, little bird in the tree!  
I have nothing to do, and neither have you."

Said I.  
"But, my dear little girl," said the bird in tree,  
I am singing my song to my children three!  
I'm busy all day;  
I've no time to play!  
Can it really be true that you're nothing to do?"  
Said she.  
I walked by the woods, by the shore,  
by the road;  
I asked the squirrel, the fish and the toad  
To come and to play.  
"But we've no time today!  
Can it really be true that you're nothing to do?"  
Said they.

## The Brown Button's Story

Some days the buttons in nurse's box liked to listen and some days they liked to talk. This was one of their talking days. The brown velvet button found it out when she tried to tell them a story.

"I never told you the strange thing that happened to me the night of the party," she began.

"Which party?" asked Bill the boot button.

"Priscilla's party," said Brown Velvet, and went on, "I was living on the cuff of that long velvet coat then, and—"

"Was it the party where they had charades?" asked Pearly.

"No," said Brown Velvet, charades had nothing to do with her story so she went on quickly, "at that party I heard a curious noise—"

"Was it a grand party with silk dresses and gloves?" asked the little glove button who thought perhaps he might have been there.

"It doesn't matter whether they had gloves or not," said Brown Velvet, "as I was saying, I heard—"

"Excuse me," said Bill, who really was enjoying it and didn't want anything left out, "was there ice cream at the party?"

"It doesn't matter whether there was ice cream or not," said Brown Velvet firmly, "as I was saying—or trying to say—I heard a curious noise—"

"I know," cried Pearly, who loved guessing things, "it was those crackers, the kind that went off with a real bang, they startled me too, most crackers are so disappointing, you hold your breath and turn away your

head and then—nothing happens at all."

"There were no crackers at this party," said Brown Velvet in a still firmer voice, "this noise was like a thousand frogs—"

"If you want to hear frogs," said the sailor's button, who had not been listening very carefully, "you should go to the West Indies, they pipe away there like a million tiny bells all tinkling at once."

"Did your frogs do that?" asked Pearly.

"There weren't any frogs," said Brown Velvet with great dignity. "I said a noise like frogs."

"What would frogs be doing at a party any way?" asked Bill and that set every one giggling.

"Perhaps Uncle Ned did his conjuring tricks!" said a fat red button.

"No," said Brown Velvet, "the party has nothing to do with my story, nor have frogs, nor crackers, nor conjuring tricks. The fact is I heard the most curious noise—everyone was listening now—and I turned around and saw—"

The lid of the box opened just at this moment and a finger and thumb were poked in and lifted Brown Velvet out.

The lid shut again. It was all over in a jiffy and the others knew that Brown Velvet was going to be sewn to the coat again. So long as she stayed there they would never know what she had seen.

"It's a warning to you," said the sailor's button, "not to interrupt!"

"How about frogs in the West Indies?" murmured Bill, and everyone laughed, even the sailor's button.

## Do Sunflowers Follow the Sun?

Well, what do I mean by that, anyway? Just this: Some people declare that sunflowers are called sunflowers because they always face the sun, that is to say, in the morning they will be facing east, and in the evening they will be facing west, and they will have followed the sun all the way round.

Now you may say, "That's easy! Why should there be any doubt about it when all you have to do is to watch a sunflower, and see for yourself?" But, then, it really is not as easy as all that, because "sometimes they do and sometimes they don't."

Shall I tell you what I think about it? It is just this. When the sunflower is growing, before it blossoms, it always turns its head toward the sun. I have never known a sunflower that did not. But when the flowers actually come out, the plant seems to stop turning. Why? Well, I think it is like a tug-of-war. Each sunflower plant has several blossoms sticking out on all sides, and they take it in turns to face the sun, with the result that the plant itself stands still.

## The Adventures of Diggelly Dan

In Which Seal Rescues the Spangle Bag

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Now as Seal kept watch at the pool, in the Arch of the Spraybows, he saw that though the Spangle Bag had been tucked into a bit of a cranny, the most of its handle was allowed to swing free—to play in and out with the down-below-flow like a long loop of moss stirring under the water.

And as he continued to watch this dangling loop—now swaying to and now swaying from—it fascinated him. So that after a time he found himself saying—he knew not just why—"Loop, nose; loop, nose, loop, nose."

Then its full meaning suddenly came to him! He had, without trying, hit upon a way of rescuing the Spangle Bag!

"Why, of course!" sang his thoughts. "Take careful aim, dive straight for the handle, thrust this nose of mine through the loop of it, give a sharp tug—and so bring the bag up out of the pool!"

True, this would be acting without word from the Lady. But she had said they would meet at the dawn; and that hour had long since come by. Flown was the dawn and come was the sun—the gray sun that brought bright beams and spraybows! Indeed, the bows were increasing with every wave; while the waves were growing in such number and size that—

"Crash!" At that very moment there resounded a thunderous one, pounding against the portals of the Arch of the Spraybows!

"Swish-sh," went its long arms, with their white-ruffed cuffs, as if to reach out to the very Pool of the Shells. Soon this wave and more would be well over the all of them.

Seal's mind was made up. Indeed, there was no time to lose. Quietly, but quickly, he began to free himself from the long strands of kelp. First, however—that he might not be seen—he moved three flipper-widths back from the brink of the pool. Yet his eyes never left it, but remained fixed to its edge as he undid the seaweed.

And then, just as he was getting out of the coat that had served him so well, who should come climbing over the rim but the very two snails who had greeted His Hatship!

At the first glimpse he knew them and at the first glance they saw him. And the moment they did they gave two squeaks and two shouts, kicked up their two feet and tumbled square backward into the pool!

"Yes, and in not a whit longer time than it takes that merry pair to sink

to the bottom, everybody will know what they've seen," muttered Seal to himself, as he struggled and squirmed to be free from the kelp. "Goodness me, what is catching here in the weeds? Whatever can be hold—Why it's my star-sprinkled ball! Come, come! The very idea of holding back. Come; out with you now!"

But at that precise moment there came a second great, pounding wave sending its fingers of foam to claim the kelp that Seal had flung from him. And at the same time, alas! it claimed the ball, too, carrying the sphere back on the tide of it—drawing it back toward the moss-covered rocks!

For one bit of a moment Seal was tempted to follow it. For of all that was dear to him the green ball was prized most. Still, the bag had to come first; so, with a last look at the toy he was leaving, the brown-eyed fellow wheeled about and, in a marvelous flipper-flop, gained the brink of the pool.

Even as he did so, a wave much greater than the others sprang out of the sea—lunged out of the sea, leaped over the rocks and came rushing, swishing onward as if to envelop him. Shifting his gaze to the pool, Seal saw that the dancers were swinging and swaying faster and faster, while the high-batted ones fairly touched the floor with their bonnets.

And over the floor moved those two tattle-tale snails, waving their horns as they neared them. Yet the pair waved in vain for the Tinkles danced on, while in the mouth of the passage the Spangle Bag's handle swung now in and now out with the ebb and the flow.

Instantly Seal's nose was pointed toward it. Then he raised himself as high as he could on his flipper-flippers, took a tremendous breath, and plunged into the pool.

Now just as Seal left the edge there came a roar from above and at the same moment a great wave swept upon him—upon him and the dancers, and those sly Tinkles, too. At the east sound of it his ears were both met by a strange tinkle-cry, while straight for the passage went every snail, scollap and winkle-Tinkles and High-Hats leading the van!

Straight for this passage moved our own Seal, as well; bent upon thrusting his nose through the handle and so bringing the bag to the surface. And then, just as he had all but reached it, "whisk!" went the all of it into the tunnel that led in under the sea!

Now a less dauntless champion might have quit the chase there and returned to the top for a fresh breath of air. But Seal did nothing of the sort. Instead, and without even pausing, he followed straight into the under-sea way.

Once inside the passage the swimmer found himself in darkness. But though his eyes could make out nothing, his ears told him there were Tinkles ahead—burring, scurrying,

Tinkles ahead! So he redoubled his speed. Never had his flipper-flippers moved as now—no, not even when he was seeking to escape the ten thousand. And so it was not long until the black waters grew lighter. They grew lighter and lighter as Seal advanced and then changed to a glorious green. Across the green were slashes of silver and splashes of gold that he knew were sunbeams come to bath in the sea. And this, of course, meant that he had reached the end of the passage.

The passage seemed to open from a great shelf of rock that lay somewhere under the ocean. Once out of its mouth Seal looked quickly about. Overhead was the sea's surface not a half-bound away. But below lay its bed, and it was toward this that he plunged, feeling sure that the feeling ones would seek refuge there. Down, downward he went with his eyes open wide. On his way he passed a snail and two winkles and so felt the surer that he was on the right track.

And then, out of the gloom into which he was descending, there came welcome voices—the voices of Tinkles not far away. They rose from a coral bed that lay just beneath him. And there, caught fast in its pink and white fingers, he once again saw the Spangle Bag.

Seal felt sure the bag was held fast, for something—he could not tell what—seemed to be tugging and jerking at every which-way side of it. Now he saw a score or more of bobbing tattle-tale snails; but as his great, brown body drew near they scattered and ran bumping their heads as they did so. At this he thought he could make out wee shrieks of alarm. But he was not certain. All he really knew was that his eyes had found the loop in the Spangle's Bag handle. Not once did they leave it. And then, giving a quick turn to one side, he made the attack.

"Flip!" And Seal's nose had slipped through the loop in the handle.

"Tug-tug!" And it tightened as taut as a hawser—taut as a hawser and—

There! It was free! The bag had been pulled away—pulled away amid the clamor and cries of those outwitted Tinkles! And then, with a lunge and a rush and followed by a thousand silvery bubbles, the soft-eyed one shot in one bound to the top of the sea. In fact he did not even look for a door (as if the ocean's surface ever had doors!) but burst with a great spluttering right plump through the roof!

And having done this, he shook his head, wiggled his long whiskers, blinked exactly seven times at the sun, and then spluttered all over again.

Seal was jocular. Indeed he was so very jocular that he actually shouted with glee. Moreover, he held his head very high. But this was not because he was proud but because he had no desire to have the Spangle Bag slip over his head. Thus, wearing it well down on his neck after the fashion of a locket

and chain, he laid his course toward the moss-covered rocks.

As he neared the rocks he saw that the slabs were now all but submerged by the sea. Only their noses were held out of water, so high ran the surf with the incoming tide. As for the channel that divided them and through which Seal had swam when he lost the brown block of wood, it was now buried deep.

The brown block of wood!

At the thought of it Seal stopped and looked all about. Nor was it solely the block that his eyes hoped to see, for he looked for the green ball, as well. Yet his gaze found him neither.

"Still, I'm not going to give up," he said, "for though there's no telling where the block's got to by now, my star-sprinkled ball should still be quite near the Arch of the Spraybows."

So saying he picked up his course again. It was not long before he reached the moss-matted rocks and, swimming past them, arrived at the mouth of the archway. But gone was its floor from view and deep covered the pool—buried a hundred fms under the on-rushing flood. Gone, too, were the strands of kelp and with them that star-adorned, Seal-adorned, green rubber ball.

As Seal paused to watch he saw great, rolling waves thundering on toward the shore, often sending their spray and tossing their caps of foam to the very roof of the arch. Once he saw a bow across the entire mouth of the cave and peering through, and beyond it, he made out the sandy beach of the island. But look as he would he could catch not one glimpse of the Lady.

"Well, though she and the Horse be nowhere around and the block and my ball nowhere to be found," spoke Seal, though without really meaning to make a rhyme, "even if that's the case I still have the Spangle Bag and I guess that's the very most important thing after all."

So, having made that speech to the sea, Seal took the bag's handle well in his mouth and, while the sunshine glistened and glinted against his sleek, shiny sides each time that he came to the surface, turned somersault after somersault around the three noses of that trio of moss-covered rocks. Now had he been there to count them you would know that it was just at the finish of the seventeenth somersault that there came a silvery neigh from the shore.

Or it may have been at the beginning of the eighteenth—

But, whichever it was, the glad note found such a welcome in the cups of Seal's ears that he fairly leaped from the sea at the sound of it! And looking toward the island he let his gaze follow the beach until it reached a point just back of the archway. And there, waving to him from the White Horse, was the Pretty Lady with the blue-blue eyes.

## Hidden Flowers

In each of the following sentences is the name of a common flower. The letters being in their exact order. See how quickly you can find them.

1. Don't hesitate. Take all the pans you want for your kitchen orchestra.
2. She kept the pin knowing it belonged to her.
3. If you don't fasten the rope on your sled you'll find it sliding down the hill.
4. We'll need a bass-viol, etc., in order to have a good orchestra.
5. You'll find clove rather more fiery than cinnamon.
6. The famous traveler announces a stereopticon lecture next Monday night.
7. I saw the cow slip into the ditch.
8. The little girl said: "Mother, please get me a muff or get me nothing at all."

The answer will be published next Thursday.

## White Walnuts

Long before frost has come to make chestnuts and hickory nuts, beechnuts and hazelnuts ready to eat, one can find really delicious, perfectly ripened nuts. That is, if one has been very wise and not made the mistake of gathering the white walnuts the preceding fall.

For white walnuts are not meant to be picked up for almost a year after they drop to the ground. Instead of gathering them, they should be left under the tree all winter long, and through the spring. When summer comes they will not have sprouted, as would acorns and chestnuts. They will simply ripen, developing what some people consider is the most pleasing of all nut flavors.

So if when you go nutting this autumn you find an old-fashioned butternut tree—for butternut is one name for white walnut—be sure not to disturb the freshly fallen nuts. The meat is very oily the first season—that is the reason these particular nuts were called "butter" nuts.

However, if you find a tree some day soon, and the nuts look as though they had experienced 10 months of assorted weather, crack a few on some convenient nearby stone, and see if you don't agree that butternuts are very good.

## The Holly Tree

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The sun shines on the holly tree  
Where Robin Redbreast sings to me,  
And as it sets behind the hill  
Paints the red-berries redder still.

But when upon the frozen ground  
The drifted snow lies piled around,  
We from the nursery window see  
The birds fly to the holly tree.

The pretty berries disappear,  
Few will be left for us this year;  
But Robin in his vest of red  
Delights us with a song instead.



## THE HOME FORUM

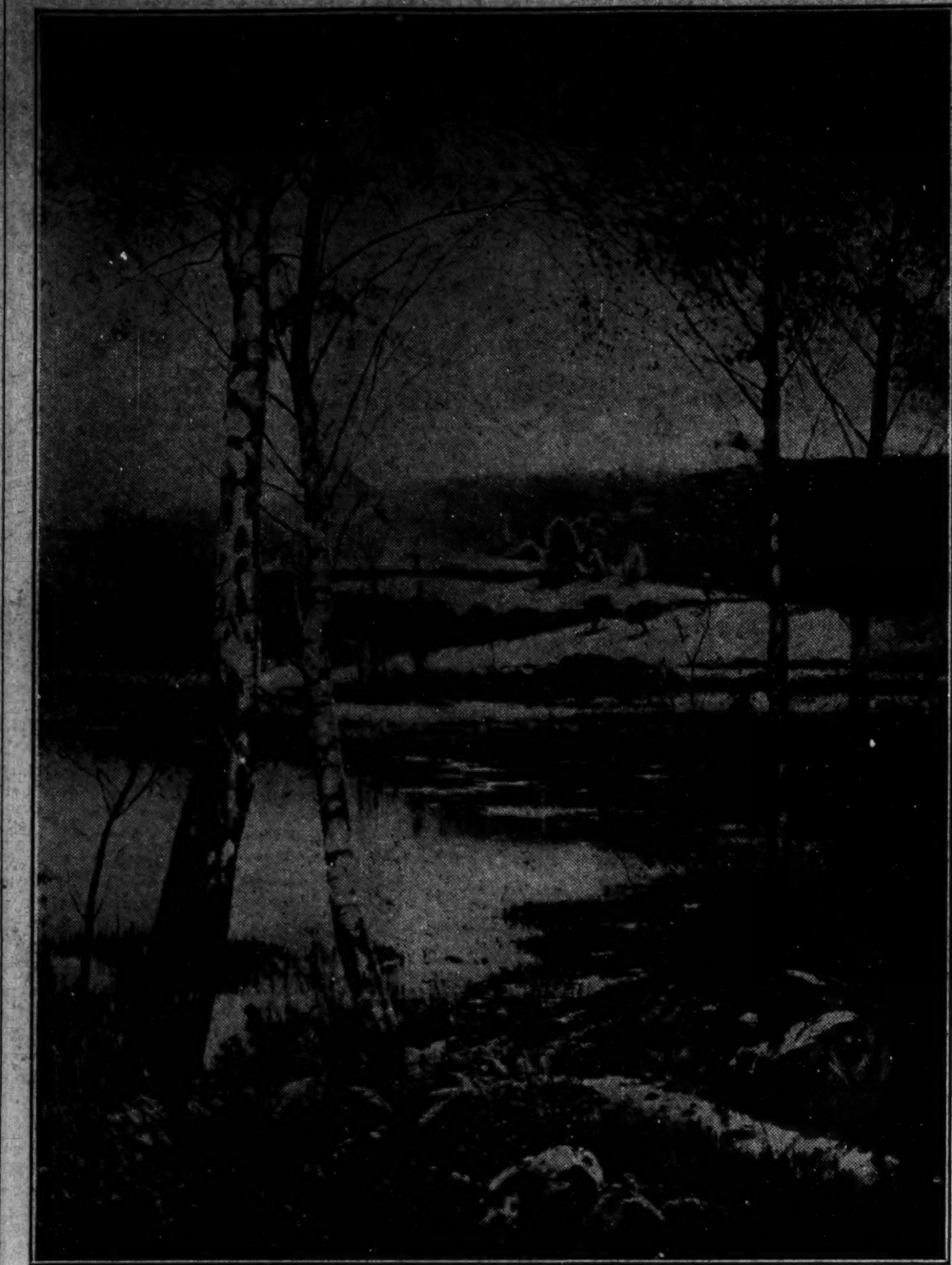
## The Family Orchestra

When two people conduct an orchestra there is plot material. If the two are built by marriage ties, the plot thickens. Endicott and I conduct a family orchestra, he at the piano, I playing second violin. I know more about music than does Endicott; he is more musical than I. I keep the tempo; he has the temperament. Temperament is more noble than time, but time, I shall always insist, has its place, perhaps nowhere more appropriately than in an orchestra. He, at the piano, can dominate the situation more neatly than I. In my position among the strings, however, I can more readily organize a strike.

The rest of the "pieces" are presided over by our children, young people of indefinable spirit and chromatic moods. Sometimes we doubt whether we have our troops under the rigid control which, as parents, we might expect to command. The conductivity of an orchestra, says our son Geoffrey, varies with the distance of the blood relationship between artists and conductor. When the children were little, we held the pleasant theory that a family orchestra would draw us all close together, standing always as a symbol of our perfect harmony. That would be all right if the harmony would only go to suit us all equally at the same time. As it is, our little band, in which observers find so touching a picture of heart-to-heart unity, suggest sometimes all the elements of guerrilla warfare.

The question most likely to strain diplomatic relations is the choice of what to play. This is complicated by the fact that we each judge music by a different norm. Geoffrey, for instance, begs us not to play anything where the cornet has to rest too much. He says that he cannot keep track of a rest of more than forty-seven measures, and he is absolutely sure of coming in again at the right place. There is no soothing over the astonishing effect of his premature trumpeting. "You cannot," says Geoffrey, "do the dumb shuffle on the cornet." For his sake, in looking over new music, we examine the cornet part for rests before we buy.

Probably the assembling of an orchestra is, to the audience, a conventional and colorless affair enough. Any players of chamber music, however, who have been confined to a space that housed as many other things as does our sitting-room, know better. After bringing in enough dining-room chairs to seat the players, and adjusting the cross-legged music-stands, we find ourselves a little short of room. We have as yet been unable to find a type of music-stand which will not trip up long-limbed cornetists of their guard. One evening when Geoffrey, threading his way to his seat, really did lose his



"The Waning of the Year," by Ernest Parton

balance, and plunged head-first into my work-basket, one foot in the fireplace and the other still entangled in Barbara's music-stand, affairs rose to a climax.

"Everybody more than a mile high please leave the room," said Barbara, leaning over her cello and unwavering the legs of the stand from among her brother's feet. Any quotation from Alice in Wonderland is always calculated to infuriate the men of our family, and Endicott turned at once to his son's support.

"I don't see," said Endicott, "why Barbara doesn't arrange some little device for her music, just as Margaret does. Those tin spider-legs are really dangerous."

Margaret's "device" is at least not dangerous. She always pins her music to the tomato pin-cushion on the mantel, and stands aloof, compactly.

"There is no need of taking up all the room that Geoffrey takes," said Barbara sweetly. "I can hardly keep my bow from getting broken on his knee. No celloist ought to have to suit his bowing to the traffic."

Once comfortably settled, we tune. That is one thing that we all do. Ever since the children began to learn, when even the baby would bring his harmonica and say, "Give me M," they have always played to pitch. For this fact, Endicott is not responsible. In the midst of the most critical attuning of our strings, Endicott will cease his obvious business of giving us "A," and will break into little improvised arpeggios and fanfares, incorrigibly. Why pianists do this will never fully appear. After the best disciplinary training that accompanist ever had, Endicott still continues to "practice his part," while the rest of us are tuning our fifth.

From my position in the orchestra, I can see the whole group reflected in the mirror over the fireplace. This helps me to conduct, and it also gives me pleasure. Barbara's cello is the most picturesque of our instruments. I find something very lovable about the long, vibrant strings, and the gracious curves of its worn, dark form. A cello is big enough so that you can embrace it and treat it as an equal, big enough to satisfy your love for layer on layer of velvet tone. And Geoffrey is the most picturesque of all our players. There may be men who can play a cornet with a perfectly natural cast of countenance, concealing their attention to a proper "lip" under a nonchalant expression. There is nothing nonchalant about Geoffrey's lean cheek and beetling brows. His eyes are purposeful and all his hair erect. His incalculable legs are far astray, and the very angle of his elbows has a look of do or die. Margaret, on tiptoe, before her tomato pin-cushion, is perhaps not wholly at one with the group. One evening she turned briskly about, waved her violin like a brigand's flag, and announced that somebody was out, and we'd better begin at "K."

"It was old Meggie herself," said Geoffrey fraternally. "Everybody's out of step but Meggie."—Atlantic Essays.

## An Autumn Day

The weather is as peaceful to-day, as calm, and as mild, as in early April; and, perhaps, an autumn afternoon and a spring morning do resemble each other more in feeling, and even in appearance, than any two periods of the year. There is in both the same freshness and dewiness of the herbage; the same balmy afternoon softness in the air; and the same pure and lovely blue sky, with white fleecy clouds floating across it. The chief difference lies in the absence of flowers, and the presence of leaves. But then the foliage of November is so rich, and glowing, and varied, that it may well supply the place of the gay blossoms of the spring; whilst all the flowers of the field or the garden could never make amends for the want of leaves—that beautiful and graceful attire in which nature has clothed the rugged forms of trees—the verdant drapery to which the landscape owes its loveliness, and the forests their glory.

If choice must be between two seasons, each so full of charm, it is at least no bad philosophy to prefer the present good, even whilst looking gratefully back, and hopefully forward, to the past and the future. And of a surety, no fairer specimen of a November day could be found than this,—a day made so wander.

"By yellow commons and birch-shaded hollows, And hedgerows bordering unfrequented lanes,"—Miss Mitford.

## Sketch of Matthew Arnold

My fourth poet is Matthew Arnold, of whom I have often said that, if one could fashion oneself, he is the person whom I should most wish to resemble. He was indeed the most delightful of companions; a man of the world entirely free from worldliness, and a man of letters without the faintest trace of pedantry. What was he like outwardly? There can be no description which he enjoyed so much that he printed it in the last paper which he ever wrote—his account of his lecturing tour in America.

"I proceeded to Chicago. An evening paper was given me soon after I arrived; I opened it, and found the following picture of myself: 'He has harsh features, supercilious manners, parts his hair down the middle, wears a single eye-glass and ill-fitting clothes.' 'Harsh' is not the word which I should have applied to Arnold's features, although they were strongly marked. His nose was long and his mouth wide, but both were well shaped and were exaggerated rather than harsh. . . . When the American scribe said that Arnold's manner was 'supercilious,' he went astray; but if for

"manner" he had said "aspect," he would have been nearer the mark. In the strict sense of the word, . . . Arnold's aspect was supercilious, because his black eyebrows arched themselves in the sort of curve with which one regards some surprising object; while the corners of his mouth turned down with that other curve which implies disapproval. In fact his face was exactly that of a critic; regarding all phenomena with his interest, but finding in them not much to praise.

He was tall and strongly built, with a body well framed for exercise, and a natural dignity of bearing. That he looked remarkably unlike one's notion of a poet was due to the fact that, as the American observed, he parted his hair down the middle, which in those days was thought the sign of a top, and that he cultivated large, black, mutton-chop whiskers, which of all hirsute adornments are the least romantic-looking.

If Arnold entered a company in which he was not known, the first impression would be that the newcomer was a man of high distinction, though in what direction it might have been hard to guess; the second, that he was conscious of his eminence. In half an hour's time, the first impression would have been intensified, but the second would have been dissipated by the charm of his address, his fun, his affectionateness, and his eager interest in his friends' concerns.

A well-arranged dinner, great or small, is a conspiracy to promote enjoyment and goodwill; and in such an enterprise Arnold was an invaluable ally. He entered with perfect ease and naturalness into the habits and interests of his fellow-guests; and, even if absurdity or ignorance chose to air itself, his amiability always made the best of a situation. Can I ever forget an evening when he was dining with me, Mr. George Buckle and Mr. Herbert Paul being of the company, and George Augustus Sala announced, for Arnold's gratification, that he had just been reading the "Georgics." "They've given me," he said, "quite a new idea of Virgil. I take it that he was a rough kind of farmer-fellow, with leather leggings and a billhook. Wasn't that about it, Mr. Arnold?"

Arnold "hesitated" to dissent from this startling view with a delicacy which was all his own. "Well, my dear Mr. Sala, somehow I did not think Virgil was quite like that. But your view of him is very interesting." These personal sketches are not intended to convey, except quite incidentally, my judgment on the work of the poets whom I have described. But I cannot finish my sketch of this loved and honored friend without saying that, though the world paid more heed to some of his contemporaries, he alone was of the house and lineage of Wordsworth—"Portraits of the Seventies," G. W. E. Russell.

## Too Fast

Too fast the silly white-caps run Their helter-skelter races; They stumble when the goal is won And fall upon their faces. —Grant H. Code.

## The Bell of Bow Shall Tell the Tale

"You must imagine, sir, The Clerk, sitting on high, among the clouds. With London spread beneath him like a map. Under his tower, a flock of prentices Calling, like bells, of little size or weight. But bells no less, ask that the Bell of Bow Shall tell the tale of Richard Whittington. As thus."

Then Gregory Clopton, mel-lowing all The chiming vowels, and dwelling on every tone In rhythm or rhyme that helped to swell the peal Or make it sound like ringing, tossed the tenor And trotted this legend of the London bells:—

I Clerk of the Bow Bell, four-and-twenty prentices, All upon a Hallowe'en, we prithes, for one joy, Ring a little turn again for sweet Dick Whittington, "Flos Mercatorum," and a barefoot boy!

"Children of Cheape," did that old Clerk answer, "You will have a peal then, for well may you know, All the bells of London remember Richard Whittington When they hear the voice of the big Bell of Bow!"

Clerk with the yellow locks. . . . He was once a prentice, and carolled in the Strand! Ay, and we are all, too, Marchant Adventurers, Prentices of London, and lord of England.

Children of Cheape, did that old Clerk answer, "Hold you, ah hold you, ah hold you all still! Souling if you come to the glory of a Prentice, You shall have the Bow Bell rung at your will!"

"Whittington! Whittington! O, turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London," the big bell began: "Where was he born? O, at Pauntley in Gloucestershire, Hard by Cold Ashton, Cold Ashton," it ran.

—Alfred Noyes.

## Morning Over the Caribbean

"Morning over the Caribbean Sea,—a calm, extremely dark-blue sea. There are lands in sight,—high lands, with sharp, peaked, unfamiliar outlines," writes Lafcadio Hearn in his book "Two Years in the French West Indies."

"We passed other lands in the darkness: they no doubt resembled the shapes towering up around us now. . . . Far off they first looked a very pale gray; now, as the light increases, they change hue a little,—showing misty greens and smoky blues. They rise very sharply from the sea to great heights,—the highest point always with cloud upon it,—they thrust out singular long spurs, push up mountain shapes that have an odd scooped-out look. Some, extremely far away, seem, as they catch the sun, to be made of cold vapor; others have a madderish tone: these are colors of cloud. The closer we approach them, the more do tints of green make themselves visible. Purplish or bluish masses of coast slowly develop green surfaces; folds and wrinkles of land turn brightly verdant. Still, the color gleams as through a thin fog."

The first tropical visitor has just boarded our ship: a wonderful fly, shaped like a common fly, but at least five times larger. His body is a beautiful shining black; his wings seem ribbed and jointed with silver, his head is jewel-green, with exquisitely cut emeralds for eyes.

"Islands pass and disappear behind us. The sun has now risen well; the sky is a rich blue, and the tardy moon still hangs in it. Lilac tones show through the water. In the south there are a few straggling small white clouds,—like a long flight of birds. A great gray mountain shape looms up before us. We are steaming on Santa Cruz."

The shape is still vapory, varying in color from purplish to bright gray; but whenever peaks and spurs fully catch the sun they edge themselves with a beautiful green glow, while intervening ravines seem filled with foggy blue.

"As we approach, sunlit surfaces come out still more luminously green. Glens and sheltered valleys still hold blues and grays; but points fairly illuminated by the solar glow show just such a fiery green as burns in the plumage of certain humming-birds. And just as the lustrous colors of these birds shift according to changes of light, so the island shifts color here and there,—from emerald to blue, and blue to gray. . . . But now we are near: it shows us a lovely heaping of high bright hills in front,—with a further coast-line very low and long and verdant, fringed with a white beach, and tufted with spidery palm-crests. Immediately opposite, other palms are poised; their trunks look like pillars of unpolished silver; their leaves shimmer like bronze."

## The Human Race

The human race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something and those who sit and inquire why it wasn't done the other way.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## Appeal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. EVERY man, whether he be aware of the fact or not, is making a daily appeal to his fellows. Thus the man who is living for the gratification of the senses makes his appeal to materiality; the lover of art to the artistic, the man of research to research. In like manner the man who is dominated by a divine purpose, who is resurrecting the Christ, or real, spiritual man, in his own consciousness makes appeal to that in his fellow man which is capable of receiving the truth, and thus he fulfills the law of Christ, or redemptive law of Love.

The entire question of whether one is or is not helping to free humanity from the bondage of the carnal mind, with all its harsh penalties, is determined by the question, To what am I making appeal? Is it the appeal of the world to the world, of physical sense to physical sense? Or is it the appeal of the Christ? The Mind of Christ never makes appeal to the flesh, as was clearly shown in the life of Christ Jesus. His appeal was always to the real, spiritual man, buried as this true consciousness might seem to be in the belief of pleasure and pain in matter, and thousands responded to this appeal because the attraction of Love is compelling. To the extent, therefore, that one's appeal is that of Principle, of Spirit, and that he refuses to be a channel for the suggestions of the carnal mind, he becomes, as Paul said, an ambassador for Christ, and he also can say with the great apostle, "We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

The greatest thing which can come to any man is the ability to make the true appeal to those with whom he comes in contact. This, of course, he can only do as he himself becomes a partaker of the Mind of Christ, as he learns something of that mutual recognition which Christ Jesus expressed in the words, "As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father." Christian Science reveals this true relationship of the real man to God, as the beloved son in whom He is well pleased, and thus equipped, the individual will make the true appeal. This appeal may be made without the utterance of a single word. Its influence is felt wherever there is a responsive heart. Often the healing of physical sickness, the raising of a child from a bed of pain, is the very first appeal, as it so often was in the Master's time. True compassion, so different from the mesmeric sympathy which accepts the discordant condition as real, and condones with the individual because of it, is the atmosphere of Love, and finds ready entrance wherever there is receptivity.

It is evident, therefore, that one can have no mission to the world, that he cannot make the right appeal, until he has faced the reality of his own spiritual being and begun to comply with its demand. It was because he did this, absolutely and unequivocally, that Christ Jesus could utter that appeal which has come ringing down the ages, bringing hope and comfort to thousands of hearts, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The "me" to which Christ Jesus referred was, of course, the Christ, or real, spiritual man, for he went on to say, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." He knew that only as humanity responded to the appeal of the Christ would its burden be lightened. Of those who heard that appeal but hardened their hearts against it he said, quoting from the prophet Isaiah: "For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them."

Christian Science is repeating today the compassionate appeal of Christ Jesus. It is doing this most of all through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which unfolds the truth of the Bible, and through the other writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy; also through its church services, through the periodicals which Mrs. Eddy established, and through the works of healing which follow where these go all the world over. On page 252 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Science is not only the acme of Science but the crown of Christianity. It is universal. It appeals to man as man; to the whole and not to a portion; to man physically, as well as spiritually, and to all mankind." It is because its appeal is to all mankind, to the unlettered and to the learned, to those who have attained success in art and literature and to the man who is prominent in business, social, and political affairs, as well as to those who are apparently obscure and unknown, that thousands of men and women are responding to it. It is the appeal to which Christ Jesus referred when he said, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Sick, sinning, and sorrowing humanity is beginning to discern once more that not in inanimate drugs, in human will-power, or in any manipulation of the human mind, lies its help and succor in time of sickness and distress, but in the healing Christ, in learning the truth which Christ Jesus said would make free. As the Christ is uplifted in human consciousness not alone does the individual gain increasing freedom for himself, but he begins

immediately to have a mission to the world. His appeal ceases to be that of materiality and becomes the appeal of infinite Love. All that has ever been done to lift the world from the slavery of the carnal mind, with all its misery, has been accomplished because some one was uplifting the Christ, the spiritual idea of God, in his own consciousness, and was therefore equipped to make the true appeal. To the extent that a man is able to do this he is an ambassador for Christ.

## A Glimpse of Luca Signorelli

Finally, having executed works for almost all the princes of Italy, Luca Signorelli returned to Cortona, where, in his last years, he worked for his pleasure, rather than from any other motive, and because, having ever been accustomed to labor, he could not prevail on himself to live in idleness. . . . During his stay in Arezzo his abode was in the "Casa Vasari," where I was then a little child of eight years old, and I remember that the good old man, who was exceedingly courteous and agreeable, having heard from the master who was teaching me my first lessons, that I attended to nothing in school but drawing figures, turned round to Antonio, my father, and said to him, "Antonio, let little George (Georgino) by all means learn to draw, that he may not degenerate, for even though he should hereafter devote himself to learning, yet the knowledge of design, if not profitable, cannot fail to be honorable and advantageous." Then turning to me, who was standing immediately before him, he said, "Study well, little kinsman." He said many other things respecting me, which I refrain from repeating, because I know that I have been far from justifying the opinion which that good old man had of me. . . . Having placed his picture in its destined position, Luca returned to Cortona, being accompanied to a considerable distance on his road by many of the citizens, as well as by his friends and relations, and this was an honor well merited by the excellencies and endowments of this master, who always lived rather in the manner of a noble and a gentleman than in that of a painter.

Luca Signorelli was a man of the most upright life, sincere in all things, affectionate to his friends, mild and amiable in his dealings with all, most especially courteous to every one who desired his works, and very efficient as well as kind in the instruction of his disciples. He lived very splendidly, took much pleasure in clothing himself in handsome vestments, and was always held in the highest esteem for his many good qualities, both in his own country and in others.—"Vasari's Lives of the Painters."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Old Lamps for New

It is about as certain as anything can be that the Washington conference is destined to become the battleground between the old and the new diplomacy. That the new diplomacy is repudiated by the big official battalions there is not a shadow of doubt, that it should be repudiated by the veterans of the diplomatic corps is also natural. The foreign offices of the world have been trained in the traditions of secrecy, and the proposal to discuss international questions in the open appears to them about equally ludicrous and impossible. The supporters of the new diplomacy do not view the question at all in this light. They are not unconscious of the difficulties of what they are advocating, but they are equally aware of the difficulties into which the old diplomacy has led the world in the past. These difficulties have indeed been so colossal that the exponents of the new diplomacy may be forgiven for insisting that the consequences of the new diplomacy could not well be worse than those of the old.

One of the most distinguished of the veteran diplomats of Europe, Jules Cambon, has recently maintained that a distinction must be drawn between publicity in completed treaties and publicity during negotiations. The political conditions of the hour, he insists, make it practically impossible to keep secret the clauses of any treaty once they have been agreed to, at the same time, nations, like individuals, resent the discussion of their personal affairs before the world. But supposing Mr. Cambon to be right, it is obviously apparent that it is too late to alter the terms of a treaty after the negotiations have been completed. The Treaty of Versailles offers a perfect example of this. The negotiations were carried on in camera, with the result that when the document itself was completed it was too late for any changes to be made in the text. As a consequence, whilst three of the four great powers were found appending their signatures, the United States, acting through its Senate, rejected the terms submitted to it. This led to innumerable difficulties, of which the world is still experiencing the effect. If, on the other hand, the susceptibilities of the nations concerned had been offended by open discussion, it is perfectly safe to say that sufficient storm signals would have been hoisted in time to prevent the acceptance of a document doomed to subsequent repudiation.

At the time Mr. Wilson reached Paris, at the beginning of the negotiations, he enjoyed the solid support of the democracies of the world. Had he insisted on open negotiations, as he then had the power to, and as it was believed he would, public opinion, it is tolerably certain, would have forced the negotiation of a very different treaty from that of Versailles, with the result that the succession of dangerous disputes which has pursued that unfortunate document would most probably have been avoided. At the Washington conference the map of the world is not to be remade, and there will consequently not be the same opportunity for the making of mistakes. There will be opportunities enough, but these opportunities will be reduced to a minimum if the negotiations are carried on openly from day to day, in the full light of publicity and under pressure of public opinion. It is probably not too much to say that, had the negotiations over Shantung been conducted in the open in Paris, the surrender of the West to Japan would have been avoided, with the result that one of the principal diplomatic dangers of today would not have obtained.

There is without any doubt no greater menace to the peace of the world today than the attitude of Japan to China. It is just because of this that the world finds the question of disarmament resting so largely on a condition of politics in the Far East. It was for this reason that the British Cabinet pressed so strongly for a preliminary conference on the Far Eastern question. Mr. Lloyd George's cabinet felt that on the attitude of Japan to China depended the whole possibility of the reduction of naval armaments. The government at Washington must be perfectly well aware of the force of this argument, but Mr. Hughes is apparently of the opinion that, though it may be wiser to let the Far Eastern question be considered in advance of the question of disarmaments, there is nothing to be gained, and perhaps a good deal to be lost, by a secret conclave between a few great powers, which would be regarded, as the conferences of the four great powers in Paris came to be, as making decisions in advance for all the powers concerned. Such a view would unquestionably be a sound one, but its soundness would be distinctly undermined if the conference at Washington were to adopt the old methods of secrecy, and present to the nations a fait accompli negotiated practically without the responsibility of all the members of the conference, and certainly without their knowledge of the facts.

The defenders of secret diplomacy insist, somewhat cynically, that there is in no case any such thing as open diplomacy. Even when bodies of statesmen meet publicly to discuss delicate questions, they maintain, the public discussions are not those in which determinations are really reached. The real determinations are reached by a handful of those present behind closed doors, and the results so arrived at are subsequently placed before the entire body of delegates, and there accepted without the true conditions of the negotiations ever becoming public. Now, that this is a fair presentation of the facts, there is no particular reason to doubt. What there is a reason for is bringing such methods to an end without delay, and insisting that all the nations which are to be held responsible for tremendous decisions shall be parties to the negotiations in which these decisions are arrived at. Only when this is done will there be behind treaties a weight of public opinion which will make any suggestion that they are only scraps of paper impossible. But as long as a

tzar and a kaiser meet on a yacht in the Baltic to settle the destinies of millions of human beings, there can be no moral force of public opinion behind their decisions, which will have only the doubtful backing of their personal authority.

Nobody doubts for one second that the elder statesmen will veto a public discussion in Washington. The very names of many of those who will be directly or indirectly engaged in the negotiations is a sufficient guaranty of that. But the time has come when such decisions should be taken out of the hands of the elder statesmen and placed at the bar of public opinion. No doubt there will be awkward moments in negotiations, on such vital questions, carried on openly, but there will be these in any event. Still, there is not a statesman in the world who could possibly maintain that the treaties of the past have been such models of wisdom, or so effective in their aims, as to disarm the advocates of the new diplomacy. The very failures of the past may legitimately be regarded as a justification of an experimentation in new ideals; and it is to be trusted that the mesmerism of tradition will not be permitted to silence the advocates of progress, and that the Washington Congress will be found giving expression to these new ideals. The time has come to exchange the old lamps of diplomacy for new.

### Political Outlook in Australia

AN INTERESTING parallel is to be found, at the present time, between the political situation in the Dominion of Canada and that in the Commonwealth of Australia. In both countries a party that has been in power for a number of years, covering practically the whole period of the war, is threatened with overthrow, not as the result of the "swing of the pendulum" in the direction of a recognized opposition, but by the growth of an entirely new party, in each case agrarian in character, and known in Canada as the Farmers Party and in Australia as the Country Party.

In Australia the position of this party is peculiarly favorable. The Hughes Government has been in office many years. It depends for its support upon a party which is itself a coalition, and, like all coalitions, has a tendency to resolve itself, if not into its original elements, then into other elements. It contains many malcontents, who, under the leadership of such men as W. A. Watt, former Federal Treasurer, might be willing to secede, if a favorable opportunity were presented to them. Such an opportunity is, in the opinion of many, afforded in the rapid rise of the Country Party under the energetic leadership of Dr. Earle Page. It is true that the Country Party places in the forefront of its constitution the provision that there shall be "no amalgamation with any other section," but there seems to be something more than a possibility that if a Watt-Page Administration appeared feasible, an amalgamation between the Nationalist malcontents and the Country Party would not be at all unlikely.

Even as it is, the Country Party is sufficiently strong to hold the balance of power. The Hughes Administration commands a "bare and uncertain majority." Previous to the Prime Minister's departure from Australia to attend the Imperial Conference in London, last June, a truce was entered into with the Country Party whereby the latter agreed to abstain from attacks on the government during the Prime Minister's absence. This truce has now come to an end, and the forthcoming session of the federal parliament promises to be an extremely difficult one for the Hughes Administration, even if Mr. Hughes is not at once compelled to appeal to the country. The government has suffered considerably from the long absence of its chief. It has been obliged to do not a few unpopular things. The operation of the Navigation Act has given rise to much discontent; taxation is heavy; the Papuan and New Guinea policies are not popular, and New South Wales is particularly aggrieved in regard to the Fiji Islands question. From no point of view, indeed, can the outlook of the government be described as particularly favorable. Yet those best acquainted with Australian politics are perhaps least inclined to forecast the downfall of the Hughes Administration. When all is said and done, there still remains Mr. Hughes himself, and no one can tell what Mr. Hughes will do or can do. More than once before he has, at the last moment, turned the tables on his opponents, and it is for this reason that many people will be inclined to reserve judgment on the situation until Mr. Hughes' line of action can be more clearly discerned.

### General Wood's New Task

THERE are quite convincing indications that the presence of Major-General Leonard Wood and his mission in the Philippines has served two valuable purposes. The greater accomplishment seems to have been manifested in the willingness of the peoples of the islands, both native and American, to concede the fact that the time has not come for the establishment thereof of an absolutely independent government. The second purpose served has been the decision by General Wood himself that there is for him, in the Philippines, the opportunity to render, to his own country and to that in which he finds so lively an interest revived, just such painstaking and unselfish service as he is so admirably fitted, by training and instinct, to give. Few men are better able to appraise conditions in the Philippines than General Wood. He is no stranger to the islands and their peoples, and he has no selfish personal or political ends to serve. No doubt he, like many others in the United States, had been led to believe that much greater progress had been made, in preparing the more advanced peoples of the islands for self-government, than he has found to be the case by his survey of conditions in the more thickly populated portions of the archipelago. Much inspired propaganda has come out of Manila in recent years. No doubt some of it has been ignorantly disseminated. Perhaps some of the things said and written have reflected what might have been supposed to be the forgotten animosities of almost a quarter of a century ago. In 1898 the enforced decision was made to establish a protectorate by a free and liberty-loving people over a group of people, some savage and all more or less ignorant of the ways of civil-

ization, who had been subjected for centuries to the abuses of a delegated government reflecting exactly the opposite of what they have since learned to comprehend and to cherish.

The effort has been made to make it appear that the progress of the people of the Philippines has been sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of even a friendly protectorate and the granting of full autonomy. So persistently has this campaign been pursued, and so reasonable has its presentation of conditions been made to appear, that popular sentiment in the United States has been rapidly enlisting in favor of the important change demanded. It is not known what view President Harding and his advisers take of the matter, except as that view has been reflected in the determination to send the Wood mission upon an investigating expedition, with the purpose, apparently, of shaping the Administration's course for the immediate future upon the result of the commission's findings. While it is true that no public announcement of the result of General Wood's inquiry has been made, it is true that his report has been received by the War Department and transmitted to the President. The immediate result has been the announcement of the nomination of General Wood by the President, at the request of Secretary Weeks, as Governor-General of the Philippines, following a previous announcement of the willingness of the General to assume the duties of that office for a term of one year.

The tacit understanding that the term of service as Governor-General is to be limited may mean much or little. It is not conceivable that the Filipinos will advance greatly in that period in the mastery of the task they have undertaken. Presumably if they are not prepared to govern themselves today they will not be ready to begin the work in a year from today, however rapidly they may progress. Such growth is not measurable by days or years, and hardly by decades. It must come by the emergence, not of a mass, but of the individuals composing that mass, from those things which it is necessary to put behind, into the full light of the newer civilization. But there are many things which may be accomplished within the year, and some of these may be fraught with great importance, not only to the Filipinos, but to all the peoples of the world. If, for instance, a result of the forthcoming international conference at Washington, at which the limitation of armaments and questions affecting the Far East are to be considered, should be the satisfactory adjustment of all problems affecting the Pacific, the political and economic status of the Philippines might be automatically established. Internally, the islands have no very perplexing problems. Externally, their position in the south Pacific is important, politically and strategically. As General Wood becomes Governor of the islands he ceases to be an active officer in the United States Army, but he will not lay aside, because of this, the knowledge of military affairs acquired during his long years of service. In the position which he is to assume he can be, and will be, no doubt, a powerful and wise friend and ally of those whom he is to govern, as well as a conscientious adviser and administrator of the government whose authority is delegated to him.

### Exhibitions

THE plan which is being formulated for the holding of "The British Empire Exhibition," at Wembley Park, near London, in 1923, marks yet another welcome return to pre-war industrial activity. The years that intervened between the holding of the first great international exhibition, in Hyde Park, London, in 1851, and the outbreak of the war, in 1914, may be said to have been an era of exhibitions, just as the thousand years or so preceding it had been the era of fairs. For indeed the exhibition is the inevitable outgrowth of the fair. The fairs of Greece and Rome, in classical times, and all the great fairs of the centuries were, first and last, markets. Thither anybody and everybody who had anything to sell brought what he had, and there sold it, if he could; and thither resorted every one who desired to buy. Often there was no way of buying or selling certain goods save at the fair. With the coming of the railway, rendering rapid transport available in all directions, the need for the fair steadily diminished, only, however, to reveal another need. At the fair the inspection of the goods, the buying and the selling, could all be done at one and the same time. It was obvious, therefore, that in the new system some means would have to be devised for bringing buyer and seller together in such a way as to enable both to take the fullest possible advantage of the new facilities. The solution was the exhibition, really a public show of samples for the promotion of trade.

The very first show of the kind is believed to have been that held in Paris in 1798. It was a great success, so much so that another similar exhibition was held in the same year, and, three years later, the exhibition was definitely established as a triennial institution. In the decades that followed, the idea was taken up in several other countries. The Royal Dublin Society inaugurated its triennial exhibition in 1829, whilst the American Institute of New York, founded in 1828, had amongst its objects the holding of an annual fair at which manufacturers and others might exhibit their produce.

Such exhibitions, however, catered only for local or, at best, national products, and the first international exhibition was, as has been said, that held in London just seventy years ago. No doubt one of the chief reasons why this exhibition so definitely inaugurated a new industrial mode was because it was carried out on such a gigantic scale. Nothing approaching it had ever been attempted before, and the Crystal Palace, which was its chief architectural feature, was in its day accounted one of the minor wonders of the world. All nations were invited to send exhibits, and practically all nations did. It was one of the world events of the year, was visited by 6,170,000 people, and, financially, resulted in profit sufficient to purchase the great estate in South Kensington whereon the South Kensington Museum and other institutions have been placed.

The next few years found the international exhibition firmly establishing itself in international favor. Exhibitions were held in New York, in Dublin, and in Mel-

bourne. Each exhibition since has tried to register an advance on any of its predecessors, and in many cases has succeeded.

The exhibition which it is proposed to hold at Wembley Park in 1923 is exceptional in that it is to be confined to the nations of the British Commonwealth. Even so, however, it may justly claim to be accounted an international enterprise.

### Editorial Notes

THERE is perhaps more significance than at first appears in the refusal of Mr. Roosevelt, when he was President, to consent to the erection of a new White House. This fine attitude of his has just come to light in the presentation to the Roosevelt Memorial Association of his written reply to those who were agitating at the time for a change in the executive building. "Under no circumstances," wrote this American of Americans, "should the President live elsewhere than in the historic White House." It seems strange now that the agitation should ever have begun. Because of the absence of monuments of a historic kind in their own country, many Americans go abroad to view them in the countries where they are plentiful. Like the Englishman's lawn, they cannot be made in a day, but require the lapse of centuries for their perfecting. And they need treasuring accordingly.

PERHAPS it is hardly fair to expect the elected head of a democracy to be letter-perfect in the writing and speaking of its language. Still, nobody can tell how much could be effected in a good cause if the President of the United States would only be careful to differentiate his auxiliary verbs expressing simple futurity and those intended to express volition applied in the future. Take those two sentences from the address at the conference on unemployment last Monday, when the President said, "If we fail today we will try again tomorrow," his use of "will" implied a definite voluntary purpose, which is probably just what he intended. But immediately afterward, when he said, "We will thus be able to mitigate these periods of depression," his volition obviously could not really determine the ability referred to, and he could have accommodated his words more strictly to his real meaning if he had said, "We shall thus be able." One must not be carpentering, of course. Still, for any public speaker and writer not to discriminate carefully between the fine shades of meaning in different words and combinations of words is, of course, to allow the fine shadings that now enrich the language to fade away and be lost.

SINCE, for reasons of economy, the London County Council abolished its steamer service and sold its boats, the Thames has been a silent highway. Save for lighters, barges, and other craft which ply the waters on business, nothing goes up or down the river, and the Londoner who wishes to go from Westminster to the Tower, or from Blackfriars to Rotherhithe, has to use the bus, train, or tram. This is not as it should be. The crying need for the Thames as a popular highway has been felt more than ever during the past summer, when trams, trains, and busses have been crowded to their utmost capacity. Through it all the river has been cool, beautiful, refreshing, and tantalizing. The theory of the "good old days" is one at which most people shake their heads, but in this particular of the river, Londoners have good reason for looking back longingly at the days when wherries and their watermen were as plentiful as blackberries in autumn.

"MR. DUSTER" has written a special preface for the American edition of his "Glass of Fashion." The assumption is that America, too, has its Margots and its Repingtons. But the preface will also appeal strongly to readers west of the Atlantic because of the hope of Anglo-American unity to which it gives expression. "What might not happen to this world," exclaims "Mr. Duster," "if the two great commonwealths which have inherited the language of Shakespeare and Wyclif and the moral idealism of Milton and Lincoln, held together for a generation . . . merely to define, make manifest and exalt the moral values of human life?" It was Burne-Jones, the artist, who, writing to Mary Gladstone, exclaimed: "If only twelve men of genius would hold together for one ten years, the whole aspect of the world would be changed."

It is true that the obsolete United States battleship Alabama, which was sunk by an aerial bomb in Chesapeake Bay, the other day, was not supplied with anti-aircraft guns. It is also true that she had apparently no form of protection against attacks from the air. Still, it must be disquieting to the advocates of the battleship to reflect that she was sunk by one solitary bomb. Neither is the outlook improved by the fact that, out of the six "bombers" who followed the first, four registered direct hits, and the other two were no more than twenty or thirty feet out. Such demonstrations certainly add force to the idea of a disarmament conference.

How many politicians in the public eye are firmly and clearly fixed in the public mind, so that a man seeing a Cabinet minister walking along the street would say, "That is So-and-So"? Not many. When the British Cabinet arrived in Inverness for the meeting to consider the Dail Eireann proposals, two only of the members were recognized. Mr. Lloyd George was plain to everybody; Mr. Chamberlain by the eyeglass which he still filially wears. The others were as strangers in a foreign land. The incident shows that political propaganda has evidently a long way to go.

PANAMA CANAL traffic is proving a theory. The theory is that competition is a great regulator of prices. The United States Government has clung to that idea although, because of artificial manipulation, it has frequently not been found effective. The proof is seen in the reduction of railroad rates from the Pacific to the Atlantic which is announced because of and coincidently with the report of increased business through the canal. What applies to one canal applies to all.